

Over 90 Years  
OF THRESHING

OVER

# 90 YEARS OF Threshing



# THE WORLD'S OLDEST THRESHER

## BUILDER INVITES YOU TO *Share*

### THE BENEFITS OF THIS EXPERIENCE

Over 90 years of thresher building experience is a very important thing to consider when buying a thresher. Just think of the rich fund of information that can be assembled—the wide range of tests that can be made in that period of time.

All this information is on file, in the Case engineering offices. Engineers in designing modern Case threshers make constant reference to it.

During these 90 years, thousands of Case threshers have been put to use. In fact, over 125,000 of the present type of Case threshers have been placed in the hands of grain growers.

#### Constantly Improved

Since the time of the first Case thresher, constant and far-reaching improvements have been made. Following the old "Apron" machine came the widely popular "Eclipse," and later the "Agitator"—both well and favorably remembered by the older farmers of the present generation. Then, early in the Twentieth Century, Case produced the first steel threshing machine—again revolutionizing thresher design. From 1842 to the present moment, one improvement after another has made Case threshers famous for their clean, fast threshing; light running; easy operation; and long life.

#### Surest Crop Protection

Since grain must be threshed before the grower can expect any returns for his time, labor, and money invested, threshing is one of the most important operations. Every grower of grain or seed crops should be vitally interested in the

machine that does his threshing, whether owned by himself or by a custom thresherman. Every grain grower should know why his grain will profit him more if it is threshed with a Case machine. When harvest time approaches this year, make certain that your crop will be threshed clean and fast, completely separated and thoroughly cleaned. Insist upon a Case thresher.

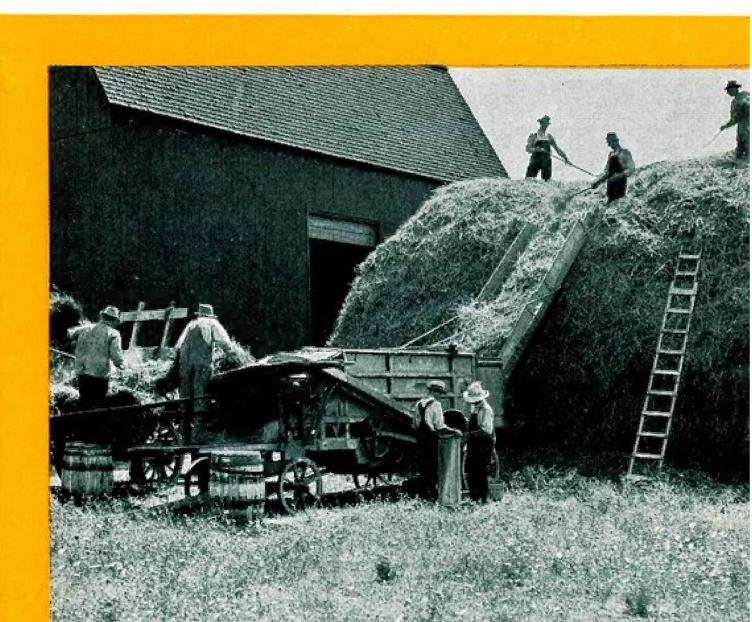
#### Dependable Case Service

Case branch houses and dealers the world over give prompt and courteous service to Case thresher owners. Case representatives know the importance of getting grain threshed on time. They are interested in the welfare of the Case user, and nothing pleases them more than to be able to supply any service needed.

You are not buying "just a threshing machine" when you buy a Case; you are buying over 90 years of thresher manufacturing knowledge. You are buying the benefit of a world-wide service. Read the following pages carefully and learn about the efficient threshing as well as the simplicity, the light running, the low upkeep of a Case Thresher.

#### ● 50 YEARS OLD

Purchased in 1882 by Godfrey Giese, South Milwaukee, Wis., and now owned and operated by Mr. Heidrick, this Case thresher (agitator type) has been in continuous use for over 50 years.



# HOW MANY ACRES OF CROPS SHOULD YOU HAVE TO *Justify* A THRESHER OF YOUR OWN

With no more than an ordinary acreage of grain and seed crops to thresh, a Case thresher will do the work for less money than you can hire it done. This statement is based on the recent comments by hundreds of Case thresher owners scattered throughout the United States and Canada.

Aside from doing the work cheaper, a Case thresher will save money for its owner in other ways. Its many advantages are summarized below:

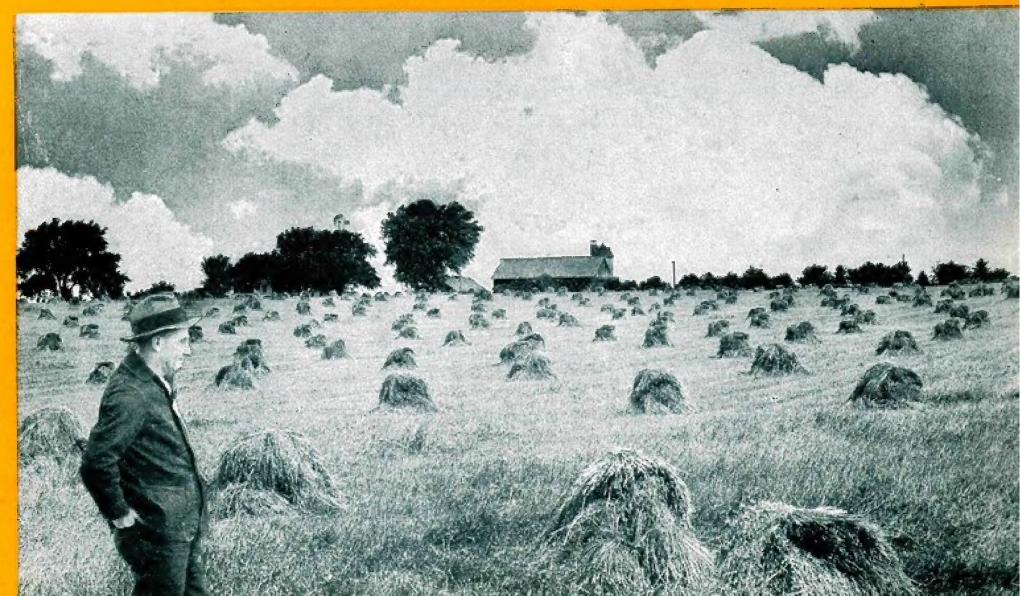
1. Reduces risks and losses.
2. Gives better grades and prices.
3. Helps owner control his own threshing.
4. Reduces drudgery and labor costs.
5. Promotes better farm management.
6. Helps reduce tractor costs.
7. Threshing bill pays for machine.
8. Brings extra money from custom work.

A year's work is invested in this field of unthreshed grain.

## How Can Your Own Case Thresher Reduce Risks and Losses?

You can thresh *on time*. The grain is not yours until threshed. Yet you have invested a large sum of money in a field of standing grain. There's the rental value of the land to be considered and it costs money to plow, disk and harrow in preparing the seedbed. It costs money for both seeding and seed. Harvesting also adds to the expense. After investing all this money in a crop, because of the risk involved, no one can afford to be careless about threshing—the most important operation of all.

Every day's delay in threshing means a loss to the grower. Every day with its morning dews and possible showers bleaches the grain, causing a loss of quality. One day may bring a storm, leaving the shocks windblown and water soaked. Or a long rainy spell may set in, causing grain to rot and sprout in the shocks. Whole fields of grain have been known to be washed away by





To preserve quality, get a high test and the top market price, grain must be threshed on time.

over your own threshing gives other advantages. For one thing, you can make your own adjustments for clean, fast threshing.

You can make your own feeder adjustments for thorough threshing under all crop conditions. Making your own concave adjustments gives you more positive assurance of getting all the grain threshed from the heads. You can set the sieves and windblast for thorough threshing.

You can set your own thresher in the barn or granary and take as much time as you need to get ready. You can deliver the straw and grain in any place you desire.

### **Will Having Your Own Thresher Reduce Labor?**

Yes—in two ways. Less labor is required to get the threshing job done and the women folk are relieved of the drudgery of cooking for large crews of men.

A Case thresher driven by modern tractor power can be operated by one man where formerly a "separator" man, engineer, water hauler and coal hauler were required. And because a modern Case machine runs steadily and with less attention, adjustment and repairs than threshers of former years, the small crew required can be kept busily at work.

floods. By having your own thresher you can avoid these hazards.

Field mice soon establish themselves in grain shocks long standing. Flocks of birds may often be seen feeding on the exposed sheaves while waiting for the thresher. You can avoid this crop waste with your own Case threshing machine.

### **How Can Your Own Thresher Give Better Grades and Prices?**

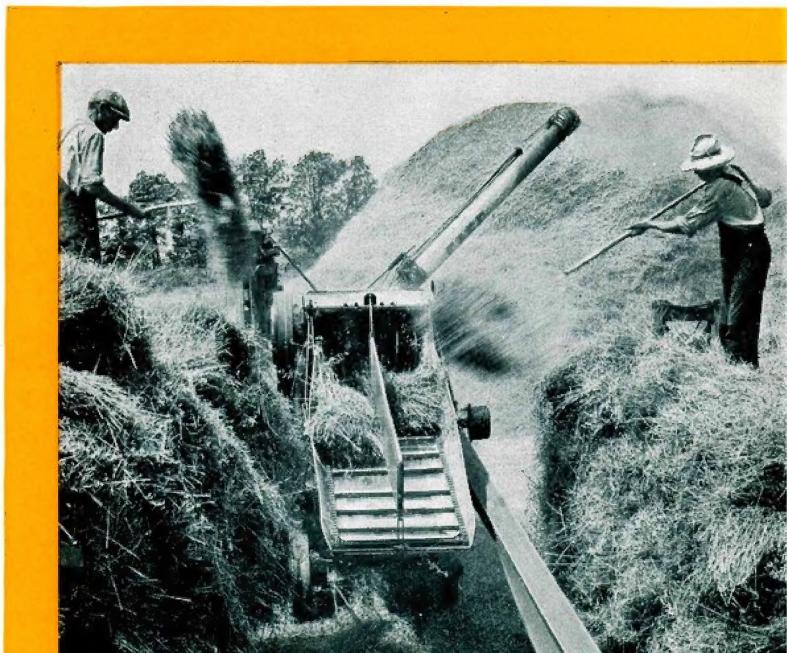
Threshing on time, as soon as the grain is ready after harvest, assures the best possible quality and test weight per bushel that can be secured from the crop. Grain that tests high is sound and of good color. It grades highest and brings the top market price.

Operating your own Case thresher you can set it to thoroughly clean the grain. Clean grain, free of straw, chaff, weed seed and dust, also grades and sells higher.

### **What Does it Mean to Control Your Own Threshing?**

Aside from being able to thresh when your crop is ready and thus avoid waste from weather damage, birds, etc., having absolute control

Individually owned Case threshers require only a small crew and can be operated as the owner desires.





Threshing by day and plowing by night — thresher ownership permits better farm management.

A smaller crew consisting of neighbors and sons of the family relieve the housewife of much of the burden of preparing meals for that large mob of hungry men—many of them strangers—who made up threshing crews of former years.

### **Does Case Thresher Ownership Promote Better Farming?**

It does, because it permits better management and thus higher returns from many farm enterprises. Timely threshing is necessary for preparing the seedbed on time for the next year's crop. In most localities, plowing, just as soon as the crop is harvested, will produce higher yields.

With your own threshing job done early you have more time for putting up hay, cultivating and managing your livestock. And you're not expected to spend days away from home changing work when you have your own machine.

### **How Does a Thresher Reduce Your Tractor Costs?**

As every tractor owner knows, the more steadily the tractor can be kept busy, the less expensive it is to operate. Threshing is another job to keep the tractor busy. Many modern farmers thresh in the daytime and plow at night using the same power for both operations. This not only provides more work for the tractor but provides the earliest possible job of plowing as well.

Then, between rains, if rains occur before threshing is finished, while the grain is drying, you can plow the ground clear and resume threshing whenever the grain is ready—no waiting for another man's machine.

A little custom threshing for neighbors will quickly pay for the machine.

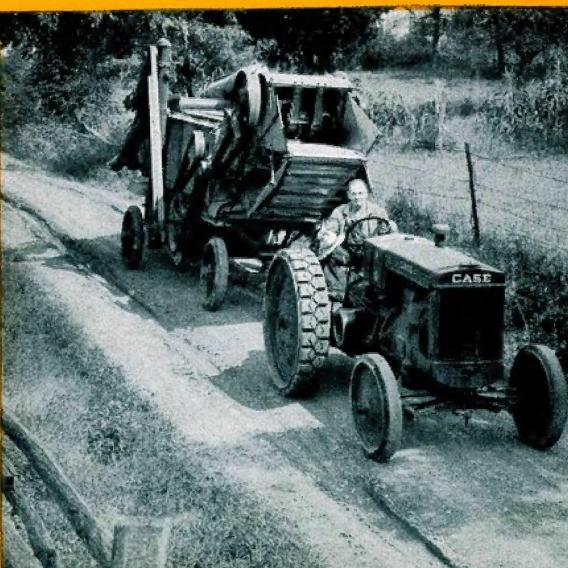
### **Will Your Yearly Threshing Bill Pay for a Case Machine?**

This depends, of course, on how much grain and seed you have to thresh, but your yearly threshing bill will at least pay for a substantial part interest in a Case thresher.

The money you can make from threshing seed crops like sorghum, alfalfa, clover and millet, during the fall and winter months, both your own and neighbors', represents extra profits. After harvest and when your own grain is threshed, you can always send your Case rig out to bring in some additional returns from custom threshing.

### **Does It Pay to Do Custom Work?**

A small run of custom work can easily pay your own threshing bill and bring in some extra money besides. Through a period of years, the more work you can find for your thresher to do, the less it costs to own and operate and the more profit for you.



● GO INTO THE NEXT HARVEST  
PREPARED TO FULLY ENJOY ALL  
THESE *Advantages* . . . . .

## Simple Adjustments

—No Previous Experience Needed

"Never operated a thresher before . . . but I can handle my Case machine with ease"—so state hundreds of new Case thresher owners.

### Three Major Adjustments

The three major adjustments of a Case thresher are quickly and easily made from outside the machine while in motion. These are the concaves, windblast and sieves.

The simple feeder adjustments, less frequently required, can also be made from outside the machine without stopping. These adjustments establish high or low feeding and control the volume of grain entering the machine.

### Other Simple Adjustments

Different crops and threshing conditions sometimes require simple changes in the setting of the working parts of a thresher. The proper changes can be quickly and easily made.



Above — Wm. Endres, Thornton, Ind., getting his threshing done in double quick time.

Below — Any grain grower can own and operate his own Case thresher.



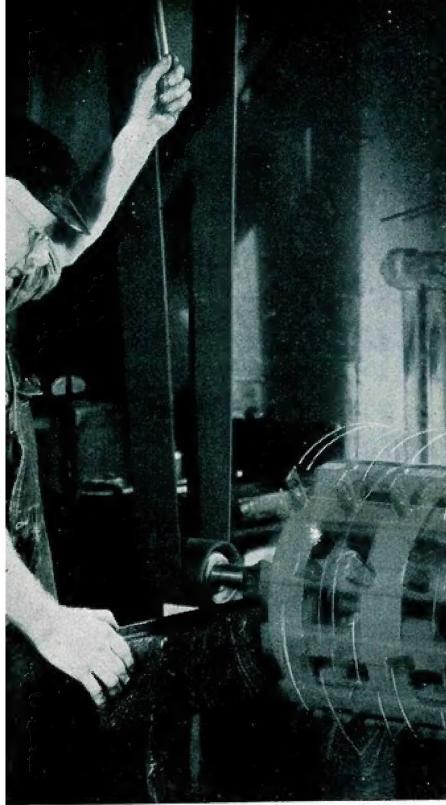
● **MORE CASE THRESHERS ARE IN USE TODAY THAN ANY OTHER MAKE**

NOW WE COME TO  
THE *Reasons*

# FEWER PULLEYS . . FEWER

## BELTS AND CHAINS . . .

## FEWER BEARINGS . . .



“My Case thresher is very easily driven . . . Size of tractor recommended has more than twice the power required . . . Easily driven and easily moved . . . Runs like a top—so smooth and vibrationless”—so run typical comments of Case thresher owners the world over. That Case threshers are exceptionally light running is easily proved by asking men who own them.

The light running qualities of Case threshers are the result of years of testing and development. Outstanding among the reasons for Case light draft is the fully governed feeder.

### Fully Governed Feeder

The fully governed Case feeder prevents “slugging” the cylinder and overloading or clogging any part of the machine. It also feeds the grain evenly with a combing and spreading movement. Proper feeder design such as you find in the Case is the first essential to light running.

Counter-balancing the straw rack and grain pan on the same rocker arms greatly reduces the number of bearings and parts—provides light running.

### Fewer Pulleys Used

Only 14 power pulleys are used on the more popular sizes of Case threshers. Your own examination of other well-known makes of threshers will disclose as many as 21 or more pulleys.

Fewer pulleys indicate fewer bearings and other moving parts that cause friction and require power. Fewer pulleys indicate fewer belts.

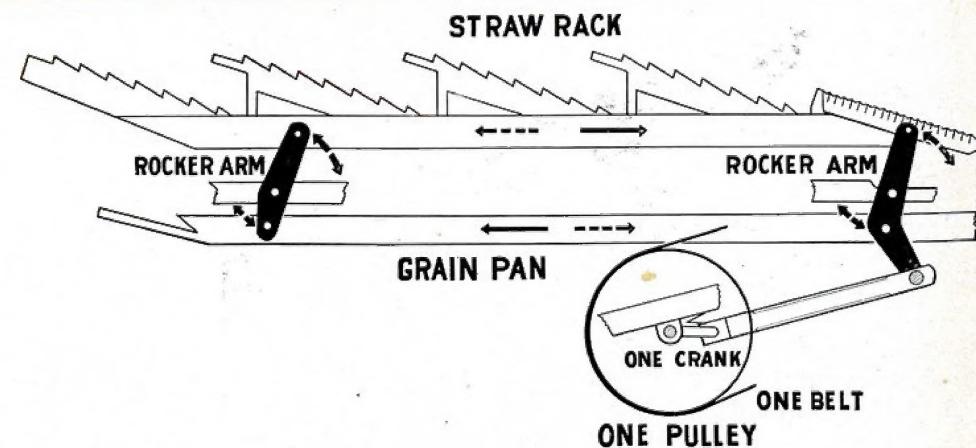
### Only 5 Belts and Two Chains

Only five belts are used on Case threshers—only five belts to operate the feeder, cylinder, beater, straw rack, grain pan, cleaning shoe, grain augers, elevators and windstacker. Other makes of machines of a similar size use as many as nine or more belts.

*Only two sprocket chains are used instead of six or seven. These operate feeder parts.*

### Counterbalanced Rack and Pan

The single unit straw rack and grain pan on all Case threshers are counterbalanced on the same rocker arms. This construction materially reduces the moving parts required and vibration as well. The rack and pan rocking back and forth in opposite directions neutralize vibration



# SMOOTH BALANCE OF PARTS

## MAKE CASE THRESHERS THE

*Lightest*

RUNNING . . .

and require the least power to operate. As shown by the illustration on bottom of page 8, only one belt, one pulley and one crankshaft are required to drive both the rack and pan.

### Fewer Bearings

Only 18 bearings are found in the parts that operate the straw rack and grain pan combined instead of the usual 45 or more.

### Balanced Parts

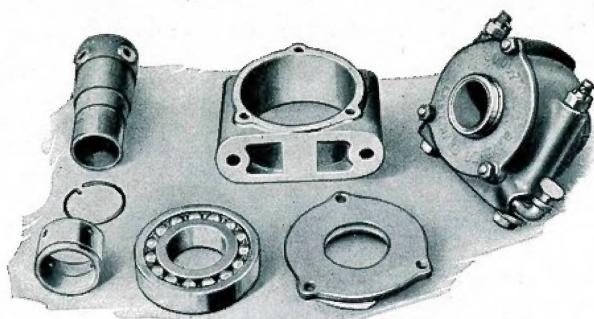
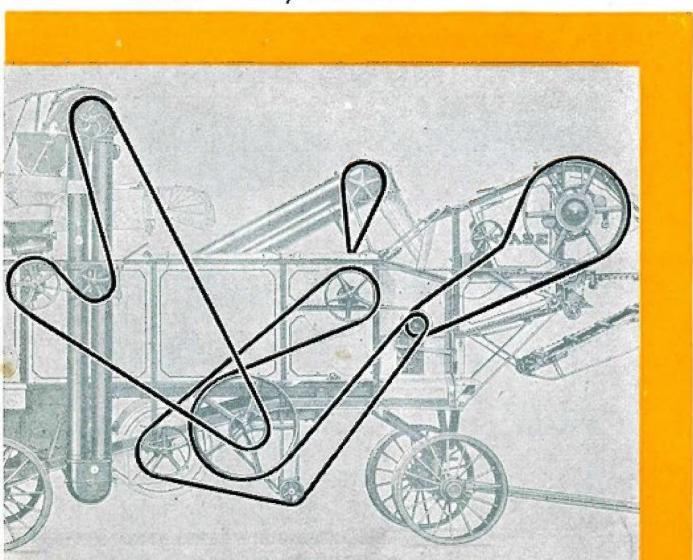
Balance of moving parts has much to do with power economy. The threshing cylinder, the beater, the windstacker fan, driving pulleys and other fast moving units on a Case thresher are carefully balanced by skilled workmen.

### Anti-Friction Bearings

Cool-running ball or roller bearings support the cylinder shafts of all Case threshers. Running in a bath of oil, these bearings require only occasional addition of lubricant. No more babbittting.

On the cleaning fan, beater, windstacker fan, also feeder and straw rack crankshafts, high-grade anti-friction ball or roller bearings are likewise used. These bearings are self-aligning.

Below—Only five belts.



Ball bearings supporting the cylinder shaft operate in a bath of oil and require little attention.



Other fast moving shafts turn on these high speed, anti-friction ball bearings—pressure lubricated.



Windstacker fan supported by anti-friction roller bearings—pressure lubricated.

NOTE: The copy and illustrations in this book apply more specifically to the 22x36 and 28x46 Case Threshers equipped with type "B" Feeder. See specifications for all machines on pages 30 and 31.

TESTED

*Improvements*

## MADE IN CASE THRESHERS DURING RECENT YEARS...

Although many of the Case threshers purchased twenty-five or more years ago are still in use and giving good service, the man who buys a modern Case machine gets about twice the durability. This is the opinion of disinterested engineers who have closely examined the Case.

### Steel Construction

The Case frame rigidly trussed and braced has long been constructed of steel. All bearings being supported by these strong steel frame members run with a true vibrationless movement.

Sides, deck and numerous other parts of galvanized, sheet steel and varnish coated, are weather, fire and rust resisting.

### Vibrationless Feeder

Actual tests have disclosed that the present Case feeder operates with less vibration than other types of feeder construction. A smooth operating feeder will not only last longer itself but will relieve the thresher proper of undue strain.

### Vital Parts—All Steel

Vital working parts such as the cylinder, concaves, grates, beater, windstacker fan, as well as the few chains used, are all constructed entirely of high quality steel. Unusual strength for hard threshing conditions and long periods of usefulness without appreciable wear is thus assured.

### Machined Pulleys

Pulleys of high grade semi-steel being machined and accurately balanced at the factory are true running throughout their long life. Case pulleys are not affected by changes of temperature or moisture. They will neither shrink nor warp. While costly to manufacture in comparison with paper or fibre pulleys, they cost the user less.

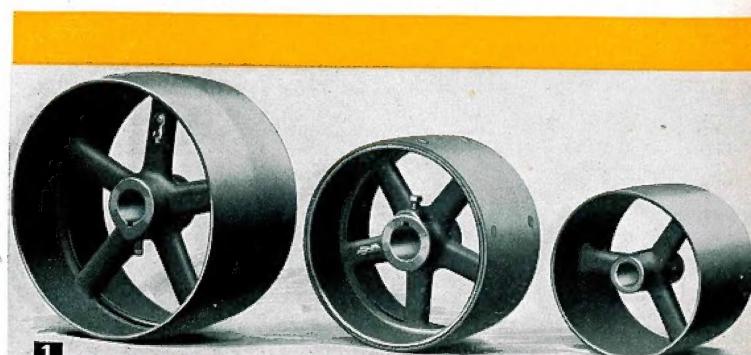
### Stronger Wheels

While Case thresher wheels have always been more than amply strong to support the load for which they were intended, the modern Case wheel is many times stronger. Given a 100% overload and hauled for miles and miles over rough stones at fast tractor speeds, these wheels showed no signs of weakening.

### No Detail Overlooked

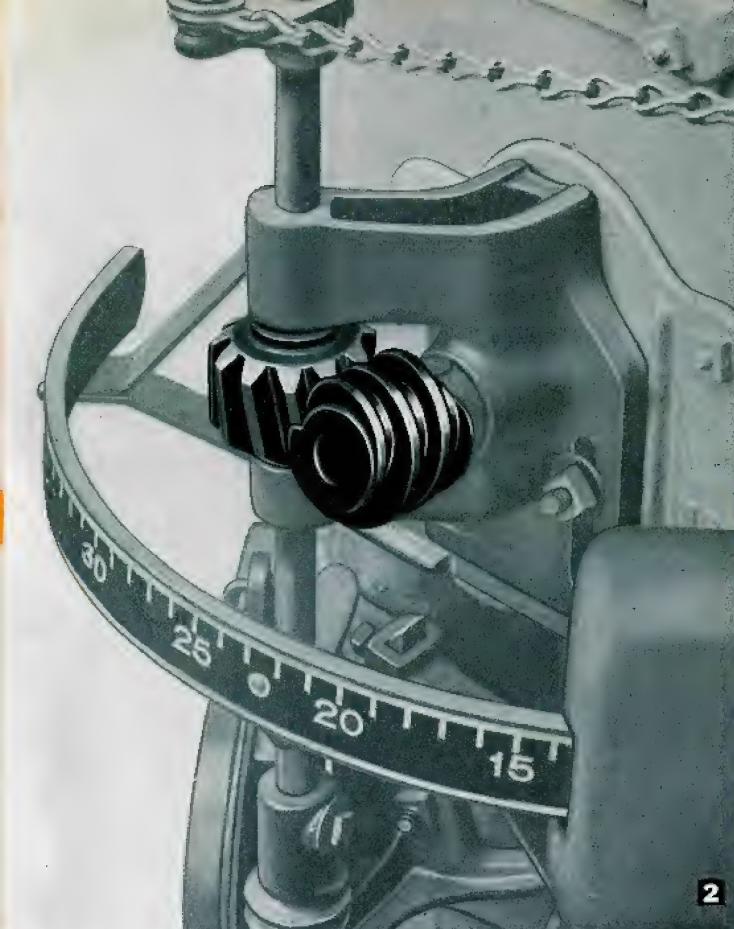
The worm gears that drive the automatic grain register operated in dust, day and night, without lubricant—to equal years of field use—showed no significant wear.

1. Balanced pulleys of semi-steel — outlast the life of the machine.
2. Durable worm gears operate the automatic grain weigher and register.
3. Strong wheels easily withstand a 100% overload.
4. Cylinder and concave teeth tested for hardness and toughness.



IT'S NATURAL TO LOOK  
TO THE LEADER TO BRING  
OUT NEW THINGS

*first*

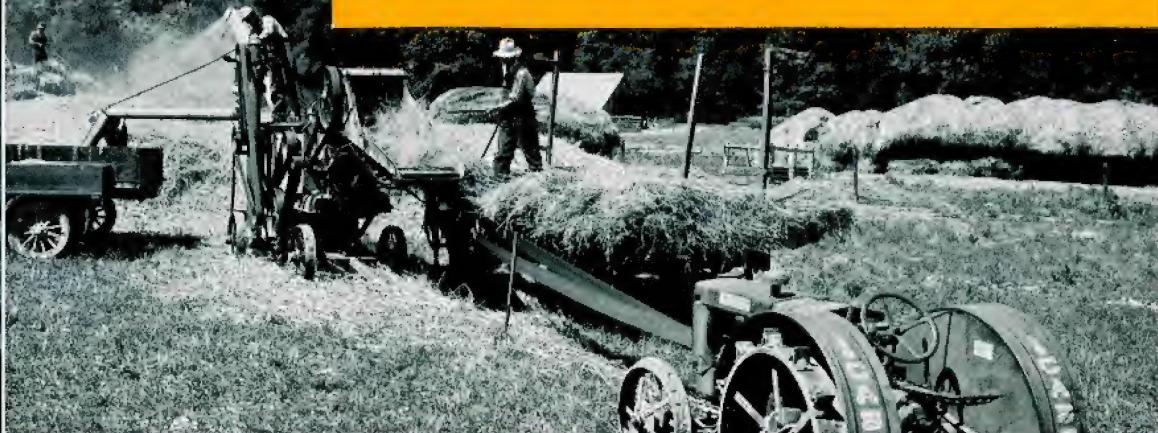
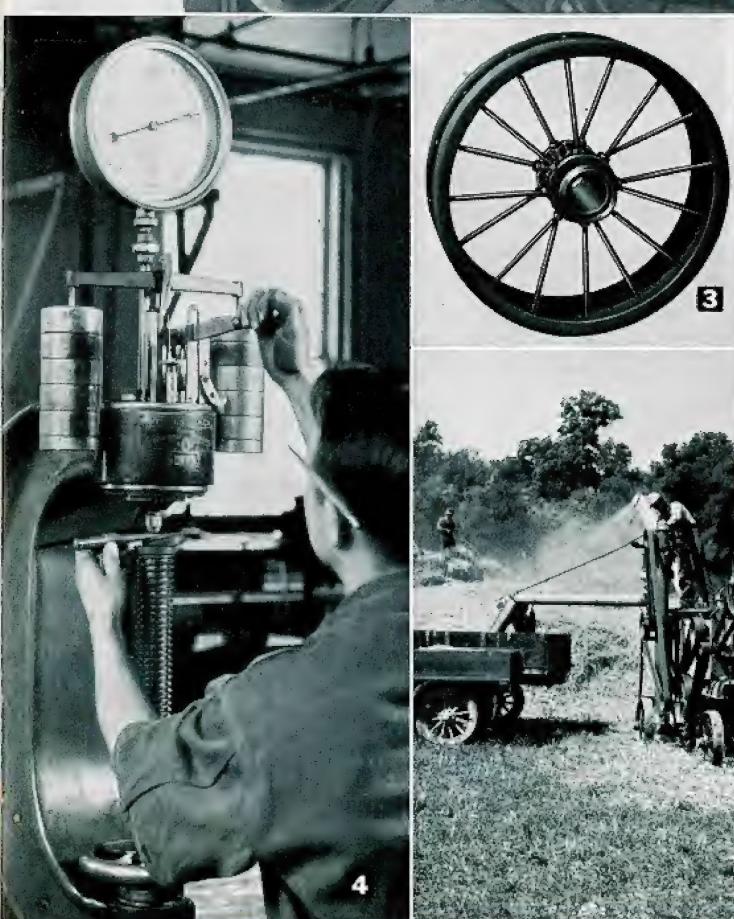


# 10 Important FEATURES

## THAT REALLY COUNT IN MAKING THRESHING PAY

- Ease of operation — simple adjustments — less constant attention.
- Light running — a minimum of power required.
- Durability — long years of dependable service.
- Even feeding — governs every important operation of a thresher.
- Thorough threshing — removes essentially all grain from the heads.
- Prompt separation — starts the instant grain enters the machine.
- Efficient cleaning — grain ready for market without recleaning.
- Better straw delivery — for large stacks or barn lofts.
- Equipment — for all threshable crops and threshing conditions.
- All Case equipment — not an assembled machine.

**THESE ARE THE REASONS WHY  
COMMERCIAL THRESHERMEN  
PREFER THE CASE . . .**



*Now* LET'S TAKE A TRIP THROUGH A CASE  
THRESHER AND SEE HOW YOU LIKE IT . . . .

# EVERY OPERATION OF A THRESHER

## IS Influenced BY THE WAY GRAIN

### IS FED TO THE CYLINDER . . .

Correct feeding not only permits getting more grain through the machine in a day, but assures more thorough threshing, separation and cleaning. Case feeders are designed to deliver the grain to the threshing cylinder evenly. Case feeders are exceptionally sensitive to cylinder speed and to variable amounts of grain. One user says of his Case feeder, "It does everything but talk."

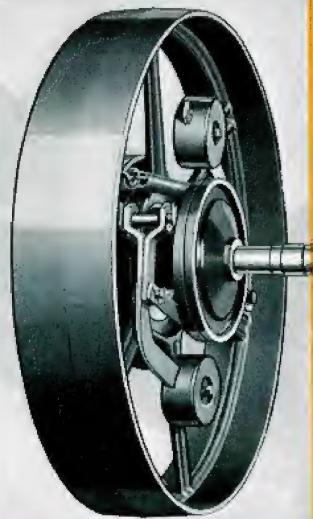
#### Sensitive Speed Governor

For thorough threshing, grain should never be fed into the machine until the cylinder is revolving at the proper speed. The Case speed governor is so sensitive that any reduction in cylinder speed below normal will instantly stop the feeder carrier. Movement of the carrier is brought about by a twin plate clutch.

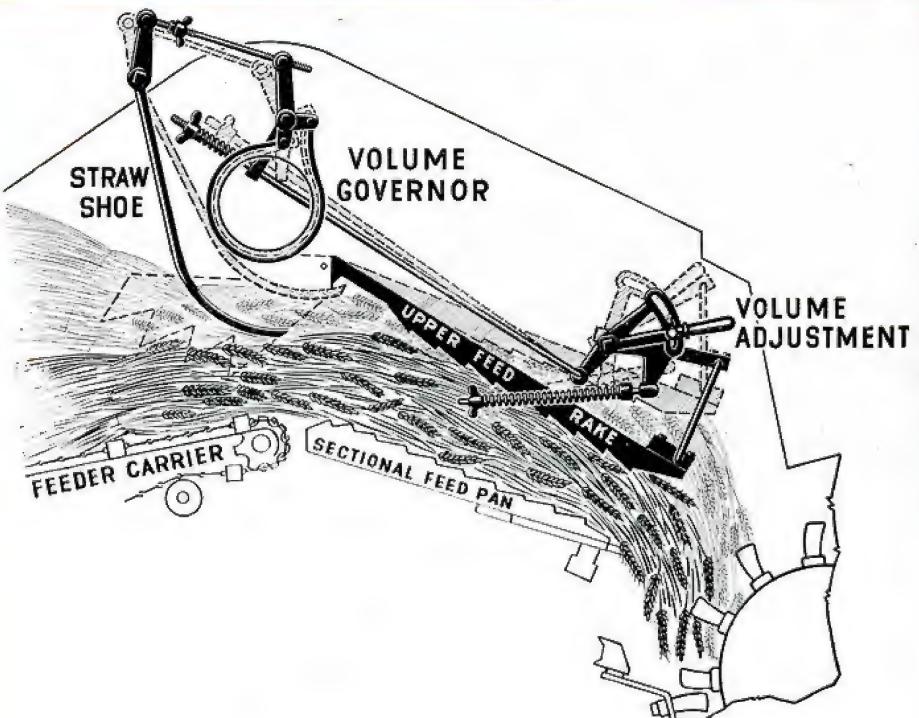
#### Two Point Volume Control

To make doubly sure of feeding grain evenly to the cylinder for more thorough threshing, the volume of grain passing into the machine is controlled and regulated on a Case feeder at *two points*. Volume is controlled first, by shoes at the band cutters and second, by the upper feed rakes which comb the grain into the cylinder. A surplus volume of grain pressing against the straw shoes or raising up on the feed rakes will in either case operate the governor and cause the carrier and feed pans to stop or move slowly until the surplus has been combed into the cylinder. The Case is the only feeder that controls the volume at two points in this manner.

This uniform feeding of grain to the threshing cylinder avoids crowding. It produces a steady flow of grain through the machine which can be



Automatic, twin-plate clutch permits operation of feeder only when cylinder is operating at normal speed.



more thoroughly threshed, more easily separated from the straw, and better cleaned.

### Feeds High or Low

Here is another exclusive Case advantage that can easily spell the difference between good and poor threshing, especially when working under adverse conditions. With a convenient screw crank, you can adjust the throat, formed by the

feed rakes and pans, to deliver the grain high or low to the cylinder.

When grain is dry and threshes out easily, greater suction is desirable. It increases the capacity of your machine. You can thresh more bushels per hour or per day. Greater suction is given to the flying cylinder when the dry grain is fed low. But when grain is tangled and damp—hard to thresh—a combing action is desired. Feeding high gives the cylinder teeth a combing action against the grain.

### Volume Adjustable

When grain is dry and easily threshed, you can open up the throat of a Case feeder and materially increase the threshing capacity of your machine. When the straw is tough, or when more threshing action is otherwise required to knock out the grain, the throat opening can be narrowed down to limit the volume.

### Positive Delivery

The slats of the wide carrier rake scrape the carrier bottom clean, delivering loose grain, shattered kernels and bundles positively to the band cutters. A slip sprocket prevents breakage should a pitch fork or similar object get caught on the rake. Any boy can easily fold the carrier.

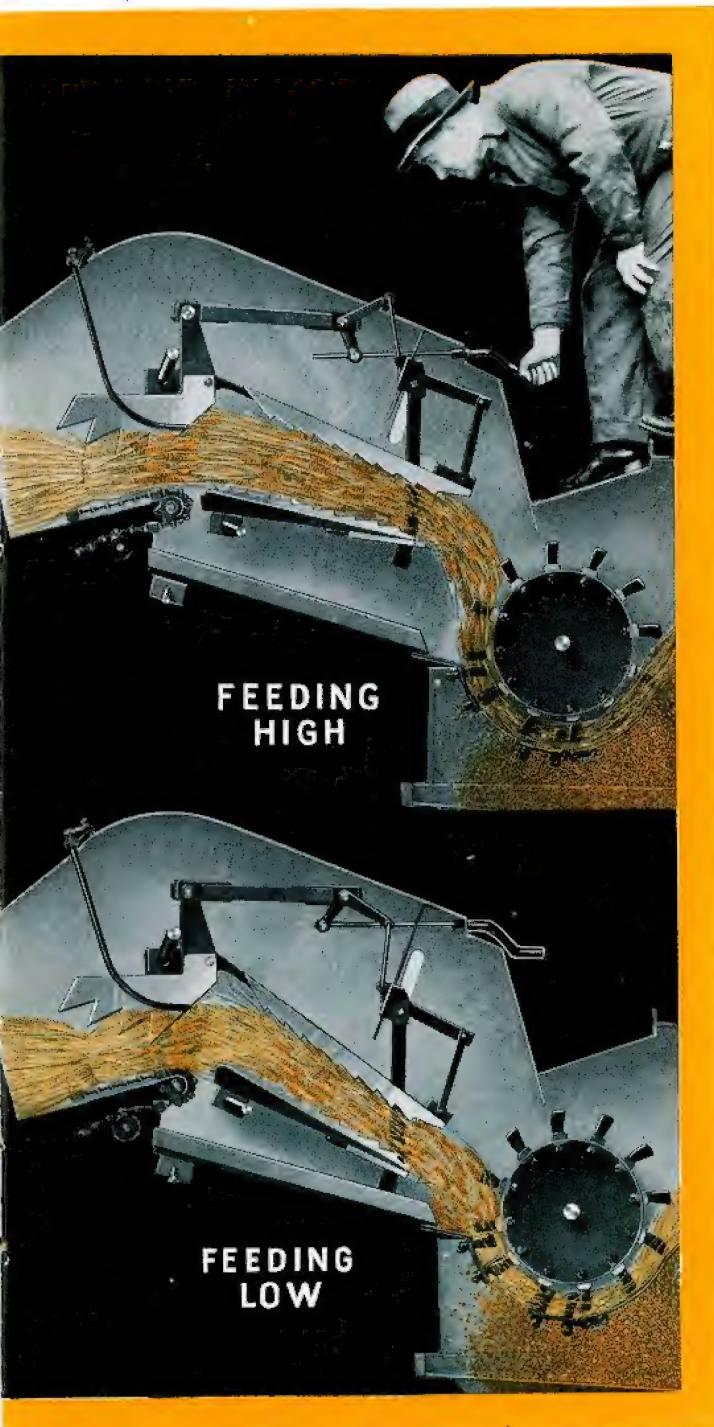
Self-sharpening knives cut the bands, spread the straw and start the combing action which is continued by the feed rakes. The upper straw is fed ahead of the lower. The sectional feed pans and retarder fingers also work the straw forward, but with a slower movement than the rakes. This action assists in moving the upper straws first and spreads the grain from side to side, delivering it uniformly to the cylinder.

### Grain Tight Feeder

Once placed on the feeder rake, the grain is yours. Even the joint where the feeder folds is tightly closed. Shattered kernels and loose heads fall from the carrier rake to a grain tight bottom which is notched to assist in working the loose grain forward.

### Simple—Improved

The Case is a simple feeder. All adjustments can be quickly and easily made from outside the machine. Previous experience in adjusting a feeder is not required for best results. And, because Case feeders are especially designed for Case threshers, better threshing is assured.



# GRAIN THOROUGHLY THRESHED IN A *Sixty-Mile* AN HOUR

## WHIRL OF TEETH . . . . .

As the steady stream of grain is fed evenly into the machine, it meets the flying cylinder teeth traveling at a 60 mile an hour speed. Most of the grain is shattered from the heads on first contact with the cylinder. Remaining kernels are combed from the heads as the grain is raked through the concave teeth.

### All Steel Cylinder

All steel and perfectly balanced cylinder. Boiler plate heads pressed to shape and securely riveted to drop forged steel hubs. Bars, bands and teeth of high carbon steel. These are reasons why Case cylinders are lighter, stronger and smoother running.

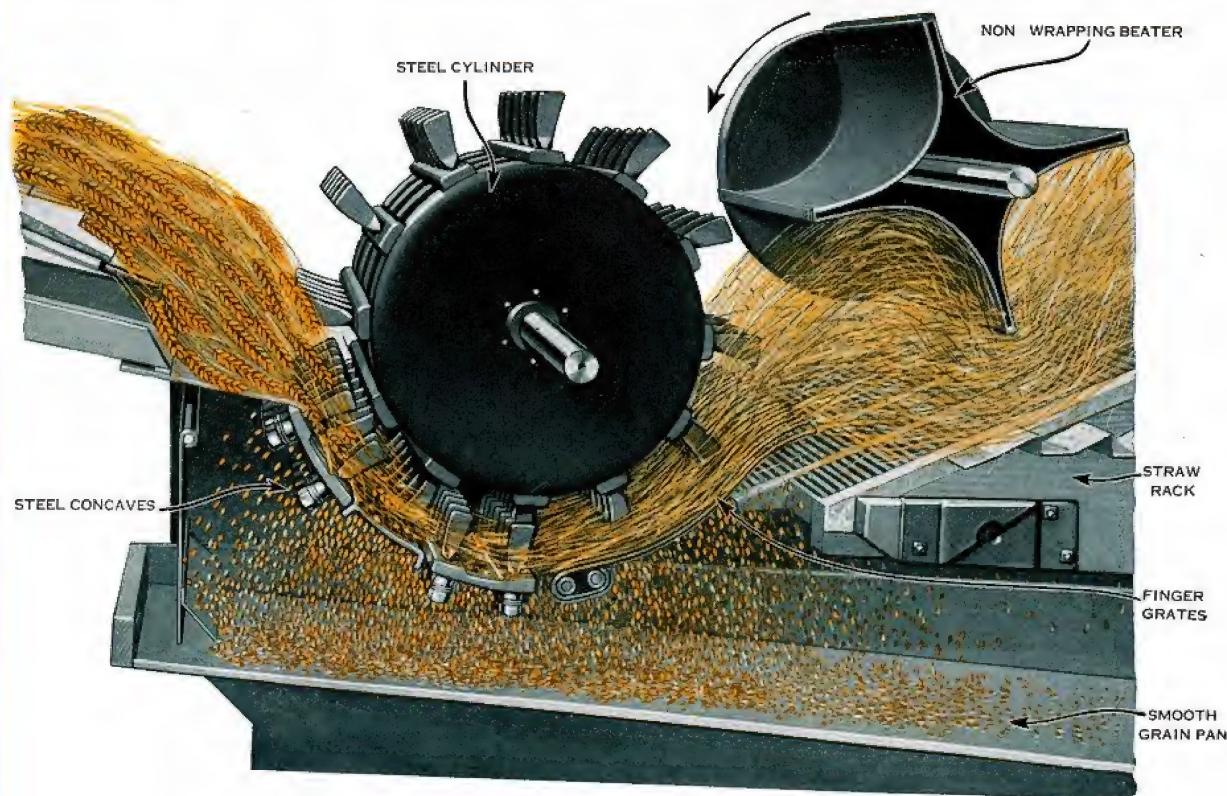
### Bars Outside Bands

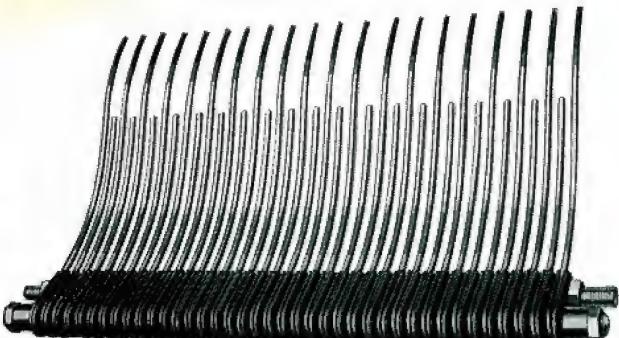
Rows of tempered steel teeth rigidly bolted to two heavy steel bars—one bar inside and one outside the broad bands and flanged cylinder heads. This construction is vastly stronger than that of other types of thresher cylinders.

The teeth are held more firmly in place because the double bars require longer tooth shanks. The outside bar aids in threshing by its raking and pounding effect on the straw.

### Rigid Teeth

The heavy, long shanked teeth are firmly pressed and wedged into diamond shaped holes. They are firmly secured with lock washers and large nuts. Case teeth seldom become loosened.





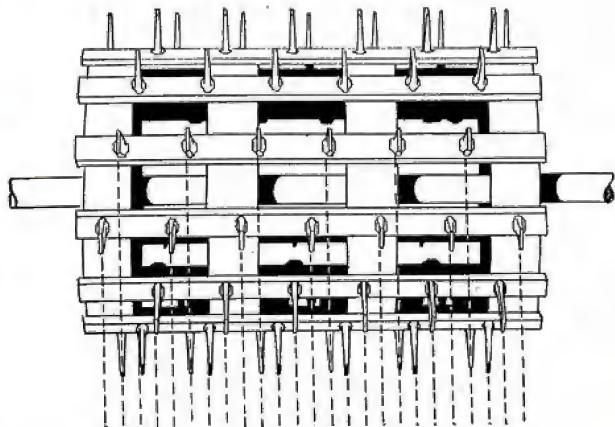
Spring steel finger grates extend in direction straw travels. Do not clog in wet tangled grain.



All-steel concaves and blank concaves punched to permit prompt separation.



Both cylinder and concave teeth firmly imbedded in double bars. Threshing edge of teeth hardened to resist wear.



Twenty-five paths or rows of teeth.

The threshing edge of the teeth is hardened to give long service while the balance of the tooth is softer to avoid breakage. The same teeth are used in both cylinder and concaves.

### All Steel Concaves

To do satisfactory work under the toughest kind of threshing, Case concaves and cylinders are built entirely of steel. Holes punched in the concaves permit loose grain to fall through. Separation thus starts the instant grain enters the machine and cracking of the grain is avoided.

### Spring Steel Finger Grates

What is it that makes the Case so popular for rice threshing—the toughest kind of threshing known? Aside from sturdy steel cylinder and concaves, it's the self cleaning finger grates.

The grate members in a Case machine extend in the same direction the straw travels. The fingers soon become highly polished causing tough, wet straw to easily slide over them. Absence of cross members avoids clogging.

The straw, coming from the spinning cylinder teeth, is tossed against these spring steel fingers. Most of the loose kernels still unseparated are bounced through to the pan below while the straw moves swiftly against the beater.

### Non-Wrapping Steel Beater

The Case beater serves the three-fold function of sweeping the straw from the cylinder teeth, deflecting flying kernels downward and moving the straw swiftly to the racks. It is called the "beater" because of its action in beating the grain from the straw. It also serves to spread the straw for better separation at the straw racks. Made entirely of steel, with four concave wings smoothly fitted to flanged ends, wrapping with straw or weeds is practically unknown.

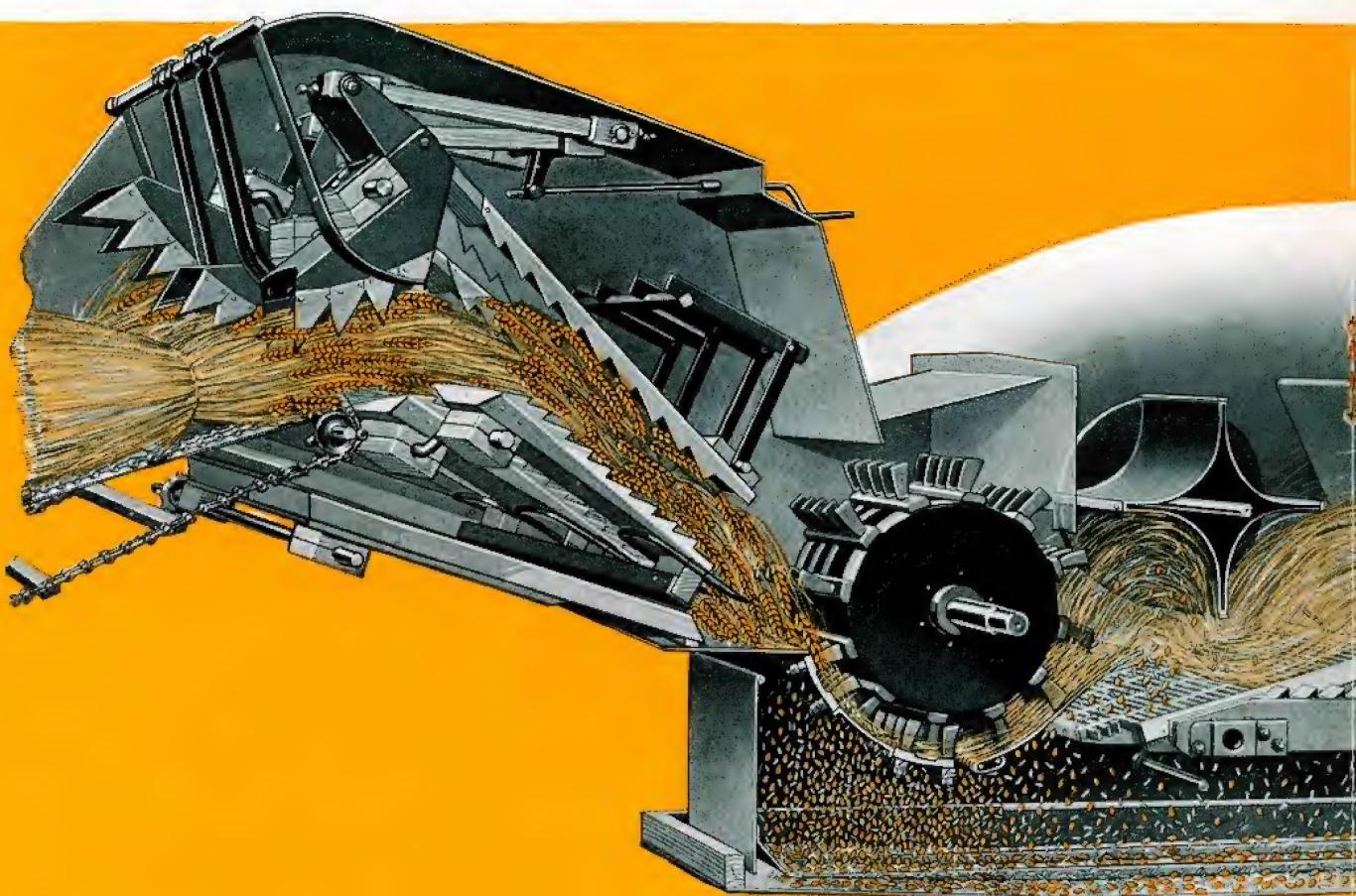
### Correct Number of Teeth

Spacing, rather than number of teeth, determines the quality of threshing. Case cylinder and concave teeth are *spaced one inch on center* for grain threshing instead of the usual  $1\frac{1}{8}$  to  $1\frac{3}{32}$  in. spacing.

The number of paths or rows of teeth also determine good threshing. Case cylinder teeth have more paths than other threshers with more teeth. Too many teeth reduce cylinder suction and cause hard running.

**OVER 125,000**

**APPROVED THIS TYPE OF**



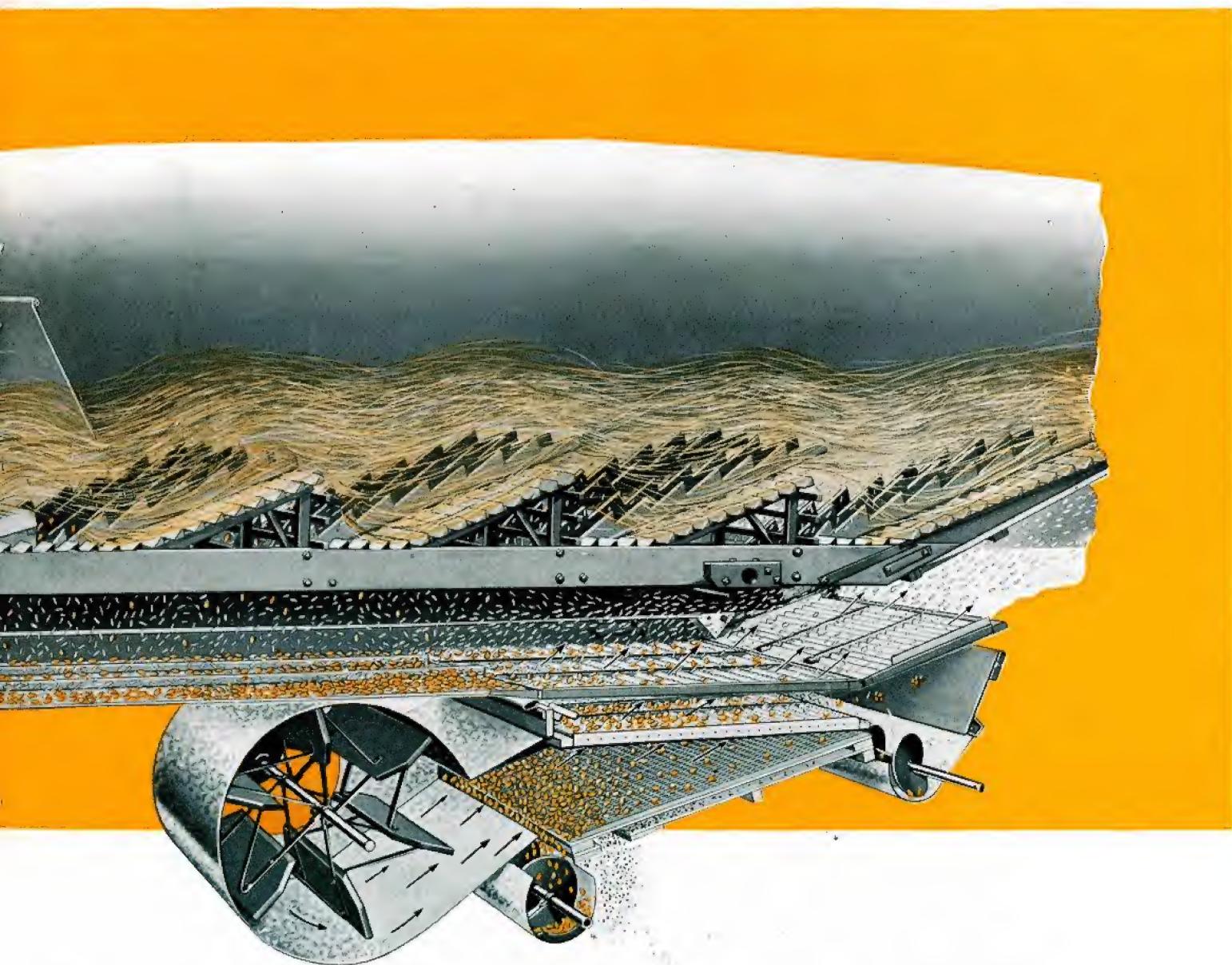
**1•Even feeding to the cylinder by closely governed feeder.**

**2•Thorough threshing of all grains and seeds by all-steel cylinder and all-steel concaves.**

**3•Prompt separation of grain from straw, starting at cylinder and continuing through machine.**

**4•Efficient cleaning with an underblast fan and adjustable sieves.**

# A S E U S E R S H A V E T E S T E D A N D T H R E S H E R C O N S T R U C T I O N



**4** OPERATIONS *Greatly* SIMPLIFIED

# A TIME TRIED PRINCIPLE THAT *Effectively* REMOVES THE GRAIN FROM THE STRAW . . .

A fundamental principle of good threshing is to separate the kernels or seed as soon as loosened from the straw. In Case threshers separation starts when the grain enters the cylinder.

## Quick Separation

All grain which has shattered out from the heads before reaching the threshing cylinder immediately falls through slotted holes in the concave bars or through the perforated fill-in sections. This prompt separation avoids injury to the grain from the flying cylinder teeth. Most of the grain—90 percent or more, under ordinary conditions—falls to the grain pan below the concaves and finger grates. The all steel beater with its four concave sections, deflecting flying kernels downward, hastens separation at the first section of the straw rack.

## Complete Separation

The straw is kicked and pounded from below as it passes across the straw racks. It climbs the first riser, drops, falls apart, and climbs the next and the next riser as it moves swiftly through

the machine. Keeping the straw constantly broken apart, combined with continued pounding from below without rolling, gives the hidden kernels of grain a better opportunity to filter through to the pan below.

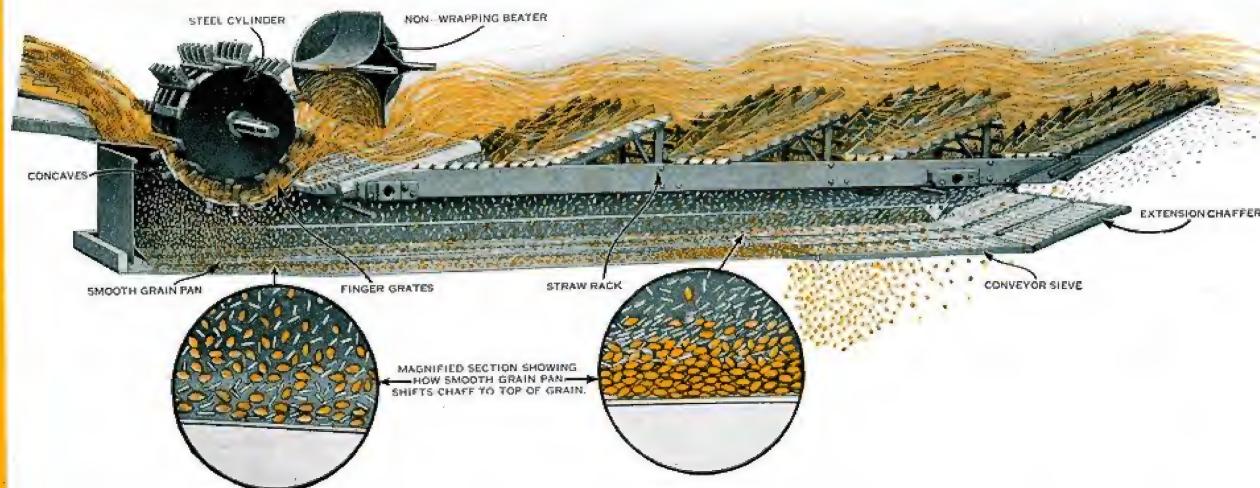
## Ample Straw Capacity

"I have crowded my Case thresher . . . but we saved all the grain," states F. A. McDaniel, Edmunds, N. D. Another Case owner from Ontario remarks—"Handles a rank growth of straw . . . My Case thresher is a glutton for work."

Ample space is provided above the racks for a large volume of straw to pass through. Measured in cubic feet of separating room, the Case has more capacity than most other makes of threshers. Yet, the Case is low, has a low center of gravity, which makes it ideal for transporting on rough roads.

## Smooth Passage for Straw

Both the top and sides in a Case thresher are smooth to permit free passage of straw. Care is



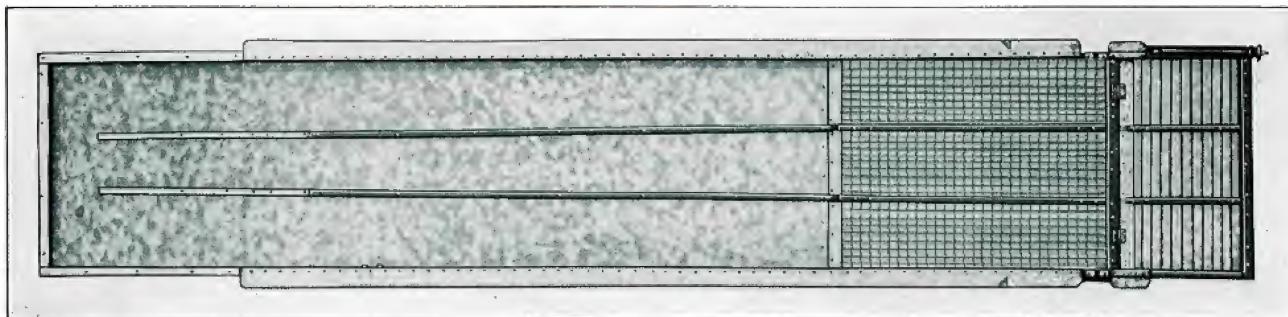
# THE SIMPLEST POSSIBLE ARRANGEMENT THAT WILL EFFECTIVELY DO THE WORK OF SEPARATING GRAIN AND STRAW

## More Straw Room

Here is a direct comparison of the straw room of a 28 in. Case thresher compared with 3 other machines, same size:

	CASE	OTHER THRESHERS		
Width of Feeder Carrier	31 in.	27 in.	27 in.	27 in.
Minimum Height Above Straw Rack	17 in.	16 in.	14 in.	15 in.
Cubic Feet of Straw Room	42 cu. ft.	42 cu. ft.	32 cu. ft.	39 cu. ft.

Although the Case is more compact being lower, shorter and narrower in over-all dimensions than other machines, its separating capacity is as great as any, and remember—*there are no suspending arms or other obstructions inside the straw chamber.*



Smooth pan easily cleaned—extends full length of machine. Ribs prevent grain sliding to one side.

even taken to lap the sheet steel members in the direction the straw travels—like shingles or siding on a house.

The arms which support and operate the straw rack, furthermore, are *below* the rack where they cannot catch and hold the straw. This construction eliminates holes in the sides of the machine where grain might escape.

### Full Length Grain Pan

Extending the full length of the machine from the concaves to the extreme rear of the straw rack, the Case grain pan catches every kernel or seed. The sides of the pan are shielded to make the machine grain tight. All grain and seed are conveyed rapidly along the pan to the cleaning shoe.

### Smooth Pan — Exclusive

On no other thresher will you find a smooth pan—and yet a smooth pan is very essential in cleaning the grain. The movement of the pan tosses the grain forward to the pan sieve. This tossing and shaking movement causes chaff and short straws to rise to the surface while the heavier grain forms the lower layer. When the material reaches the sieves, the heavy grain will promptly fall through against the pressure of

the wind blast while the light chaff, riding on the surface will be easily blown away. With Case construction, cleaning starts as soon as the grain reaches the pan.

A smooth pan can be readily cleaned. In threshing rice or peanuts, for example, a layer of mud will often collect on the pan. You can take a hoe and easily scrape the mud away if your thresher is equipped with a smooth pan.

### Spreading Strips Guide the Grain

To prevent the grain from shifting to one side, should the thresher not be setting level, long wood strips extend the length of the pan. These strips are about two inches high and spread towards the rear to deliver the grain and chaff evenly over the sieves. Grain delivered evenly to the sieves in this manner is more easily cleaned.

### Gets All the Grain

Ordinarily all of the grain has been separated before the straw reaches the last section of the straw rack, but a Case is built to get all the grain. To catch any possible kernels which might still be unseparated, the last section of the straw rack is fitted with a solid bottom. These last few kernels are delivered to the chaffer sieve.

# AND TO TOP IT ALL . . . THE MOST *Thorough* JOB OF CLEANING GRAIN

## AND SEED YOU EVER SAW . . . .

Cleaning starts the instant the grain reaches the pan in a Case thresher. The rolling movement of the pan raises the chaff and short straws to the surface where it is more easily blown away when the grain reaches the chaffer.

### Cleaning at Conveyor Sieve

Built into the pan or conveyor, and thus oscillating with the same movement, is the conveyor sieve and extension chaffer. Here the first effective cleaning is done. Before the grain or seed ever reaches the cleaning shoe the coarser chaff and bits of straw are carried away.

A convenient hand screw outside the machine adjusts the sieve openings for different sizes of grains or seeds. This is a very precise adjustment and sets the openings to the exact size desired. Note that the openings slant toward the fan to catch the air which carries away the chaff.

### Extension Chaffer Saves Grain

Any unthreshed heads float across the conveyor sieve and fall through the wide slotted openings on the extension chaffer. These openings are

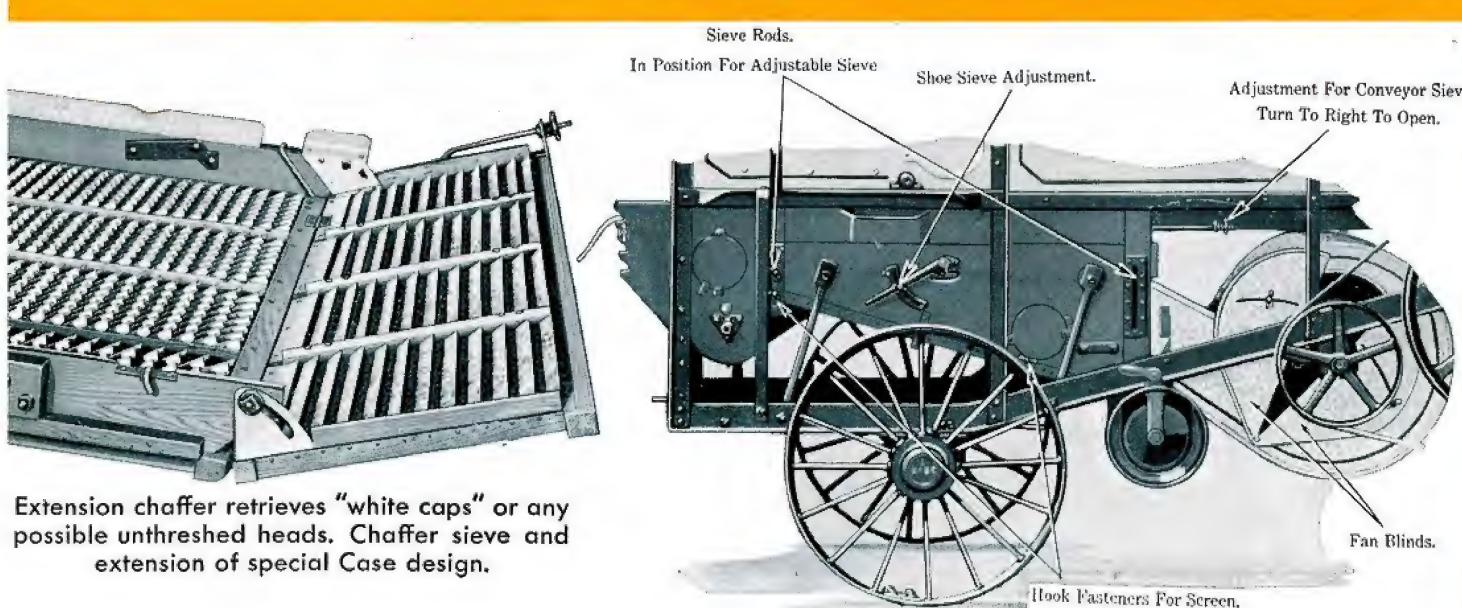
also quickly hand adjusted for different grains. The angle of this extension chaffer can be set to catch all unthreshed heads. The heads fall through to a tailings auger and are conveyed back to the cylinder for rethreshing.

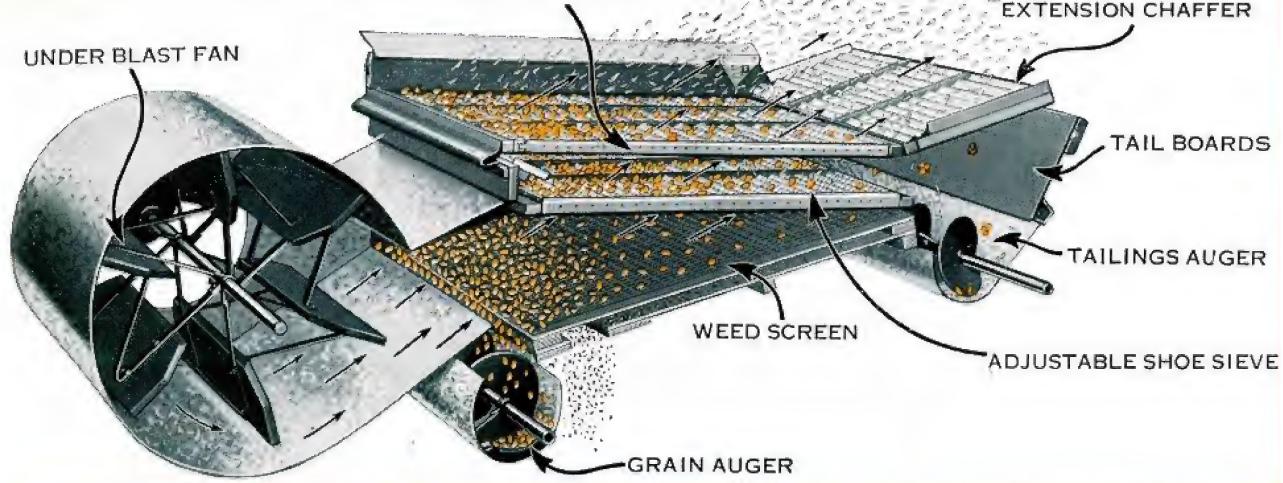
### Double Cleaning

"My grain goes to the elevator with no dockage, as the Case machine cleans the grain very thoroughly," states Andrew Anderson of Litchville, N. D. Case users, elevator and grain men everywhere, commend the Case on its cleaning.

Filtering down through the chaffer sieve, the grains fall to the shoe sieve for a second and final cleaning. The shoe has a *rapid end shake motion* causing the kernels of grain or seed to pass rapidly through the sieve openings, while chaff, dust and dirt are lifted easily and carried away by the wind blast. The grain is augered to an elevator for delivery to the bag, wagon or truck.

Like the conveyor sieve the openings of the shoe sieve are readily hand adjusted for different sized seeds and slant toward the wind blast to catch the air and deflect it upward.





These adjustable sieves eliminate the need of a wide variety of sieves and simplify setting Case threshers for different crops.

### Weed Seed Removed

Weed seed and small particles of dirt or sand are removed from the grain by a screen which can be placed on the bottom of the shoe if needed. The small openings in the sieve permit escape of weed seed and dirt particles to the ground.

### An Even Wind Blast

The Case wind blast fan delivers the air evenly and directly into the sieve openings. The air, delivered at about the same pressure over the entire sieve area, lifts all chaff, dust and bits of straw from the sieves without obstructing the downward passage of grain.

The reasons for this uniform air delivery in Case construction are many. Of major importance is the *large under blast fan* which heads the wind straight for the sieve openings without the assistance of deflecting wind boards.

Six broad blades mounted on thin arms and

narrow hubs provide free entrance of air into the housing from the outside and a steady flow of air to the sieves.

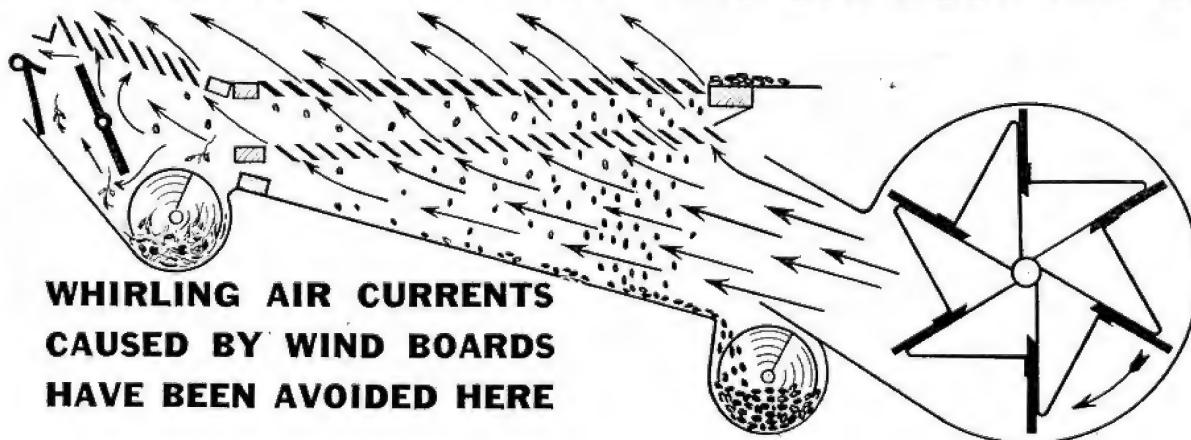
The result of Case fan construction is a mellow blast of air which exerts a uniform pressure over the entire sieve surface. This even pressure means that less "wind" is required at all points to lift and carry away dust and chaff. All the grain is saved and it is exceptionally well cleaned.

### Air Blast Adjustable

The Case air blast is adjustable at two points—at the entrance to the fan and at the tail board. The volume of air entering the fan is controlled by adjustable blinds at each end. The effect of a side wind can be offset by closing down the blinds on the windward side.

Upward pressure of the air is governed by an adjustable tail board attached to the shoe but placed well back of the sieves to avoid whirling air currents at the sieves, which is objectionable. This tail board also catches flying kernels and light heads of grain causing them to drop to the tailings auger.

## PROPER DISTRIBUTION OF AIR LIFTS OFF DUST AND CHAFF



# FOUR TYPES OF *Simple* AND EFFICIENT GRAIN HANDLERS

Your Case thresher can be equipped to deliver the grain from the machine in almost any manner desired. The grain can be delivered into bags, wagons or trucks. You can get equipment for weighing the grain and for counting and recording the bushels or bags.

The fact that this grain handling equipment for Case threshers is Case made and built especially for Case machines assures the owner of best possible grain handling performance. Steel flights attached to steel chains elevate the grain positively. Case grain handlers are made almost entirely of steel. Outside adjustments keep the chains at the proper tension.

## Automatic Grain Register

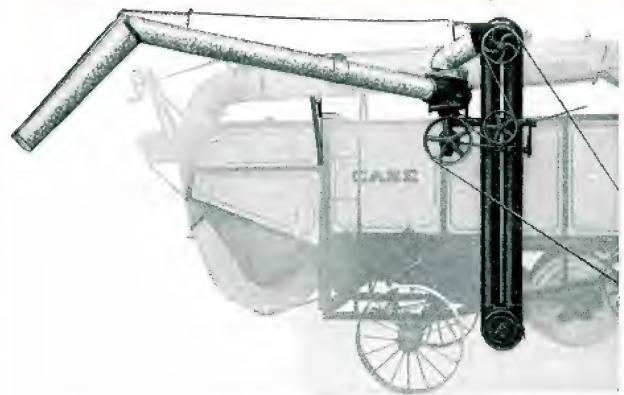
Weighs the grain, counts and registers the bushels threshed. The worm gears operating the dump valve and the register operate with surprising smoothness and are exceptionally durable. These worm gears were given a very stiff test before final adoption. Operated in dust, day and night and without lubrication to equal years of field use, these gears failed to develop any appreciable wear.

## Wide Delivery Range

With the Case swinging auger trough and loading spout you can easily load three wagons lined up on one side of the machine and two wagons or trucks on the other. The stationary auger trough readily loads two wagons in line on each side of the machine. Any type of elevator can be fitted with a two-way bagging spout with or without a tally device.

### Not an Assembled Thresher

All Case attachments are Case made, built especially for Case Threshers. Feeder, grainhandler, straw stacker, straw rack and patented sieves are all Case made. The strong wheels used on a Case thresher are Case built. Cylinder and concave teeth, sieves, belt pulleys and other parts are all built by Case for Case threshers.

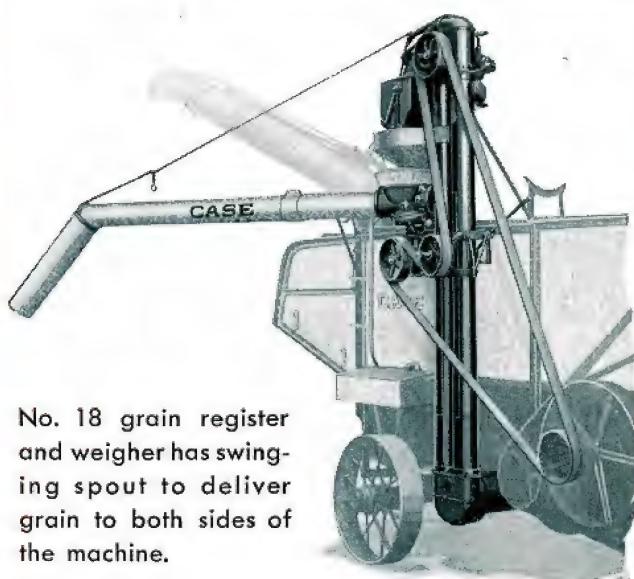


No. 21 grain handler with swinging spout, delivers grain to either side of machine.



Oregon type bagging spout. All grain handlers can be fitted with a bagger with or without automatic tally.

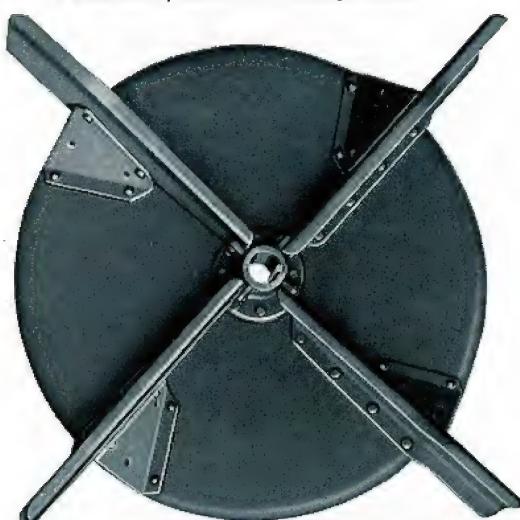
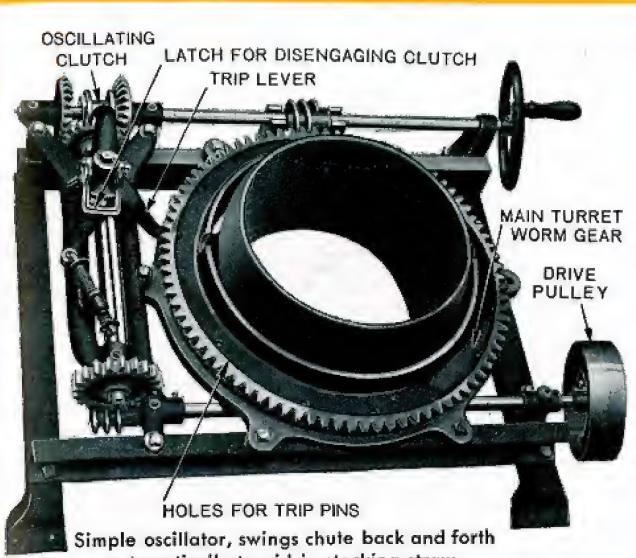
No. 4 bagger for bagging on the ground.



No. 18 grain register and weigher has swinging spout to deliver grain to both sides of the machine.

# HINGED WINDSTACKER . . .

## A Modern CONVENIENCE



Non-wrapping steel windstacker fan—accurately balanced.



Hinged windstacker swings about for convenient inspection of interior.

Large volumes of straw moving through a thresher require a most efficient stacker to carry the straw away. The Case windstacker not only has great capacity but the delivery chute can be directed in almost any direction. The straw can be delivered at any point for convenient stacking or blown into a barn loft.

### Non-Wrapping Steel Fan

Note the clean cut outline of the Case windstacker fan pictured below. The smooth surfaced blades are securely riveted to a solid steel foundation plate and hub. Being accurately balanced this fan runs with a vibrationless movement. It requires a minimum of power.

### Simple Oscillator

A simple oscillating device automatically swings the blower chute from side to side for convenient stacking or it can be operated by hand with the convenient screw crank. Other precise adjustments raise and lower the chute to desired elevations and set the hood to head the straw outward or down or to either side.

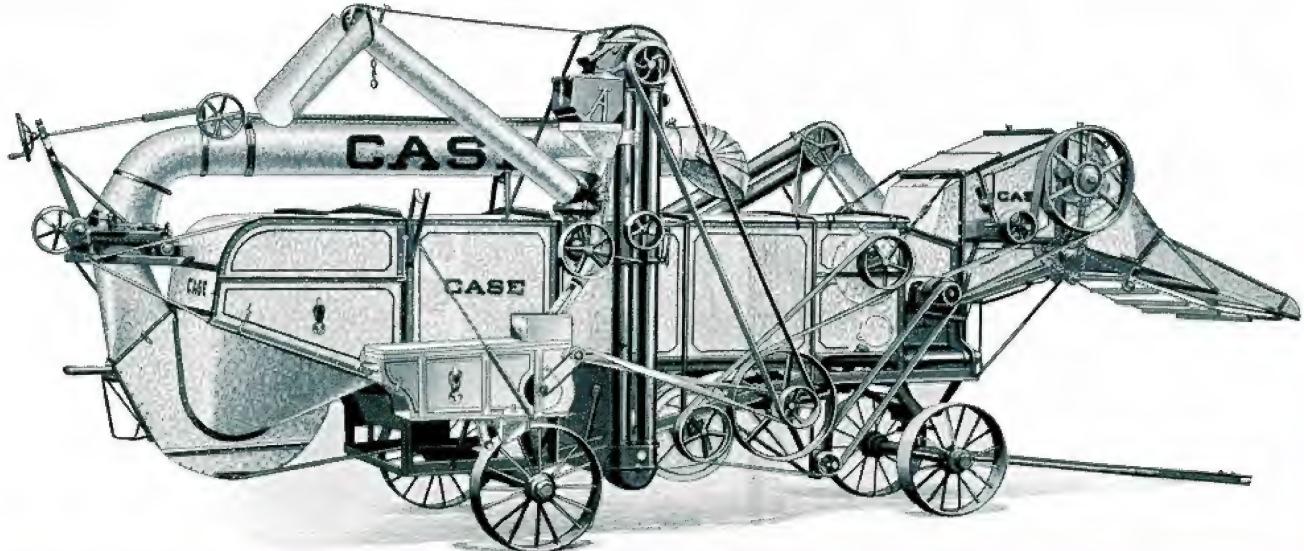
### Windstacker Hinged

While it is seldom necessary to inspect the interior of a Case thresher, such inspection is most conveniently done with this modern hinged windstacker. You simply loosen a few bolts and swing the entire unit to one side.

### Common Stackers

Illustrated and described, page 26.

NOW THAT WE HAVE COMPLETED  
OUR TRIP THROUGH THE MA-  
CHINE—LET'S SEE WHAT SPECIAL  
CROPS A CASE THRESHER  
WILL HANDLE

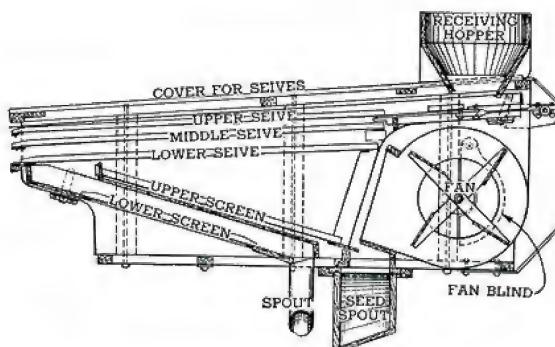


## CLOVER AND ALFALFA THRESHERS

"A sample of clover seed taken direct from my Case thresher was tested 98% pure at the State House," writes Henry Rone, Kuna, Idaho who continues—"Seed threshed with my machine brought from 2 to 3 cents more per pound than that threshed by clover hullers . . ."

A few simple changes readily convert any Case thresher into a clover and alfalfa huller. A special set of concaves with corrugated teeth replace the regular concaves; while a clover sieve is inserted under the regular shoe sieve. The change is usually made in less than an hour's time.

Good results have been obtained by many threshermen with this attachment alone, although for thorough cleaning of dirty or weed infested seed the Case clover and alfalfa recleaner is recommended.



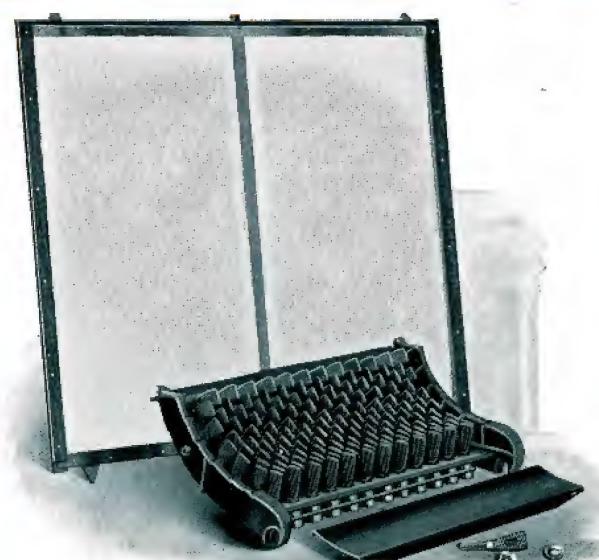
Sectional view of clover and alfalfa recleaner.

Illustration at top of page shows recleaner installed on thresher.

### Thorough Recleaning

The Case clover recleaner consists of several sieves, fine weed screens and an underblast fan. The seed filtering down through the sieves passes through an even blast of air coming up through the sieve openings. The air blast carries dust, broken straws and other light material away. The sieves separate out the heavier foreign material such as weed seed and grains of dirt or fine sand.

Clover and alfalfa recleaners are available for all sizes of Case threshers. When ordering the clover and alfalfa attachment for your Case thresher please specify the size and number of your machine and the type of grain handler.



Clover and alfalfa concaves and sieve. Three, 4-row concaves and one blank shown. Note the corrugated teeth.



## PEA AND BEAN THRESHERS . . .

"My Case pea and bean thresher has the reputation of doing the cleanest work with the lowest percentage of splits in this territory," states Roy Halverson, Modesto, California.

Any Case thresher can be equipped to thresh peas or beans. The machine can be equipped at the factory as a pea and bean thresher, or any Case grain thresher can be readily converted into a pea and bean machine in the field.

### Equipment Needed

A satisfactory job of pea or bean threshing can be done with the regular cylinder and concaves when but a small amount of these crops are to be threshed. When considerable pea or bean

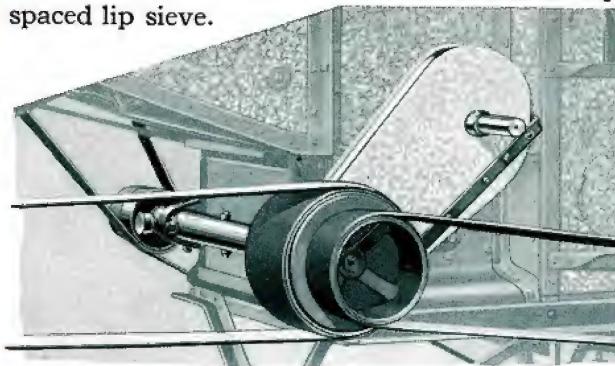
threshing is to be done the full equipment is recommended. This equipment consists of a speed reducer, special cylinder (except for 20x28 thresher), special concaves and sieves.

### Speed Reducer Slows Cylinder

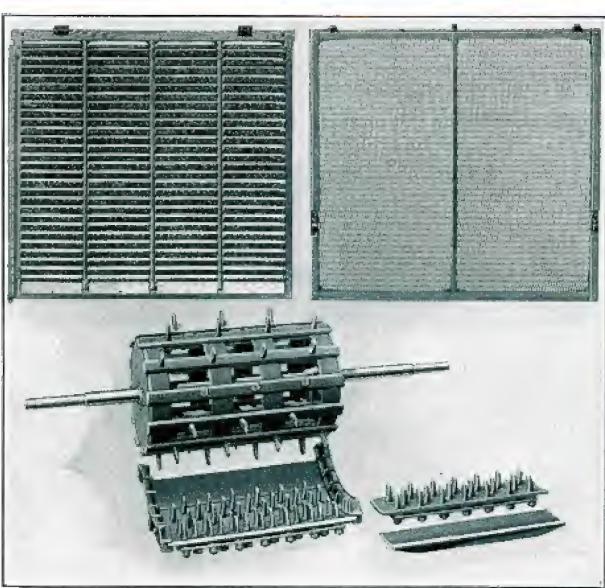
A slower cylinder speed than for grain is required for pea and bean threshing, while other parts of the machine run at the normal rate. The special speed reducing device drives the cylinder by means of a steel roller chain and the other parts of the machine by belt. This speed reducing countershaft is not needed when the thresher is driven by a Case tractor in which case the proper movement of the thresher parts is attained by a special set of pulleys.

### Thorough Cleaning

Pea and bean sieves are of the flat, adjustable type except in the 20x28 which takes a widely spaced lip sieve.

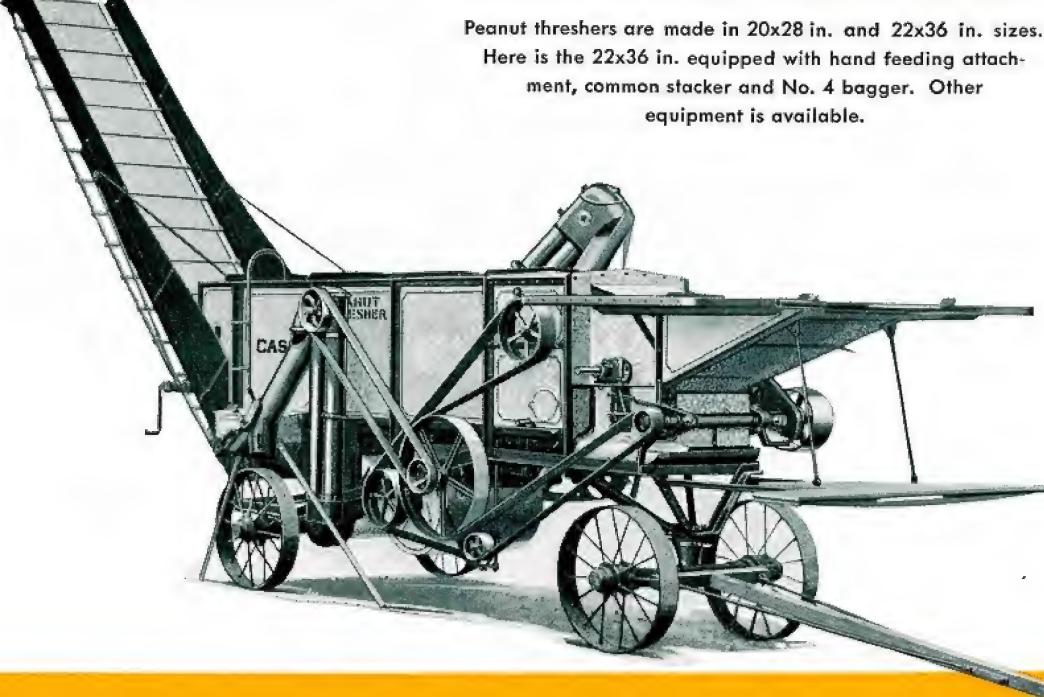


Speed reducer drives cylinder at slower rate while maintaining normal speed of other parts.



Cylinder, concaves and sieves for 28x46 Case pea and bean thresher.

Peanut threshers are made in 20x28 in. and 22x36 in. sizes.  
Here is the 22x36 in. equipped with hand feeding attachment, common stacker and No. 4 bagger. Other equipment is available.



## PEANUT THRESHERS

Large capacity Case peanut threshers are light running and thorough cleaning and durable like all other Case threshers. Running constantly in sand, dust and grit, durability is extremely desirable in a peanut thresher.

### Nuts Combed from Vines

The peanuts are combed and raked from the vines. The action is positive yet the peanuts are protected and kept whole. The vines slide easily across the steel finger grates to the separating racks.

### Thorough Cleaning

Much of the sand and lumps of soil are knocked off at the cylinder.

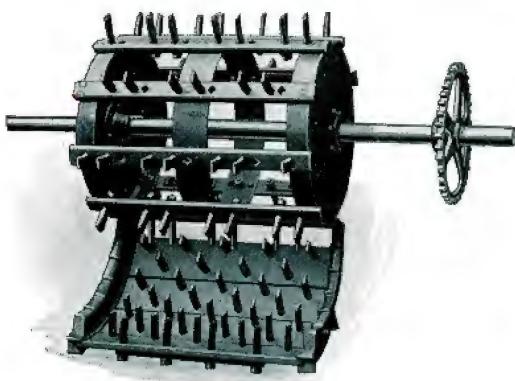
Dust, bits of stem and vine are lifted off by the even wind blast while slotted openings in the auger troughs permit escape of sand and soil.

### Threshes Other Crops

Case peanut threshers can be readily equipped to thresh wheat, oats, barley, rye, clover, alfalfa, rice, beans, peas—in fact all threshable crops.

### Two Sizes of Machines

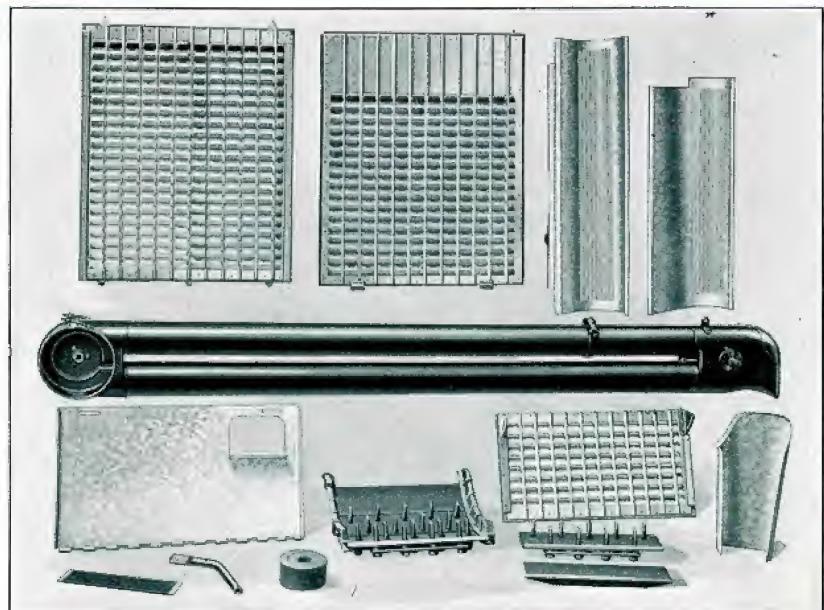
Case peanut threshers are available in two sizes—20x28 and 22x36 equipped with either hand or self feeder, common stacker or wind stacker. Any 20x28 or 22x36 grain thresher can be readily equipped for threshing peanuts.

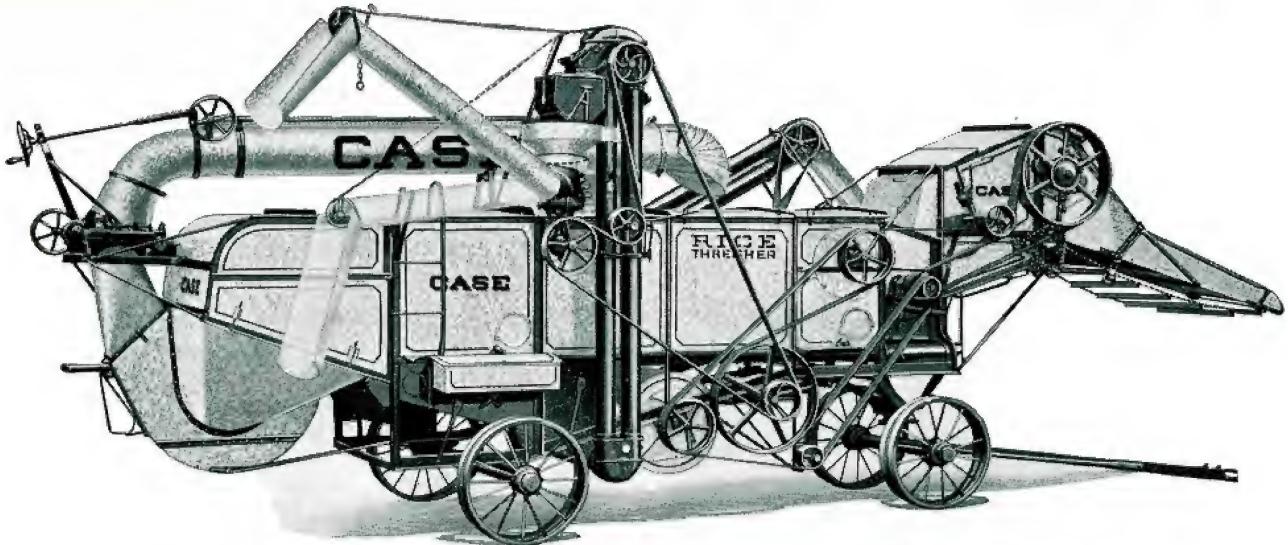


Above—Special cylinder and concaves for 20x28 Case peanut thresher.

• 26

At Right—a few simple parts readily convert 20x28 or 22x36 Case grain threshers into peanut threshers.





Rice Thresher equipped with Self Feeder, Wind Stack and No. 18 Grain Register.  
Other equipment is available.

## A POPULAR RICE THRESHER

Because they will stand up under the work, more Case threshers are found in the rice-growing sections than all other makes combined. Tough bundles—sometimes almost dripping wet—and with the butts filled with mud, have been fed into Case machines with apparent freedom from breakage and without loss of grain.

The Case feeder with its high and low feeding adjustments, precise volume control and combining action delivers the heavy tangled straw evenly to the threshing cylinder.

### **Smooth Pan — Easily Cleaned**

While layers of mud collecting on the grain pan is rather common to rice threshing this offers no

problem to the Case owner because the mud can be easily scraped away from the smooth Case pan—an outstanding advantage.

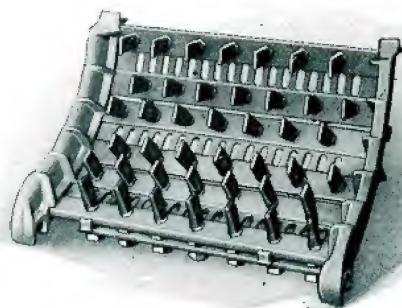
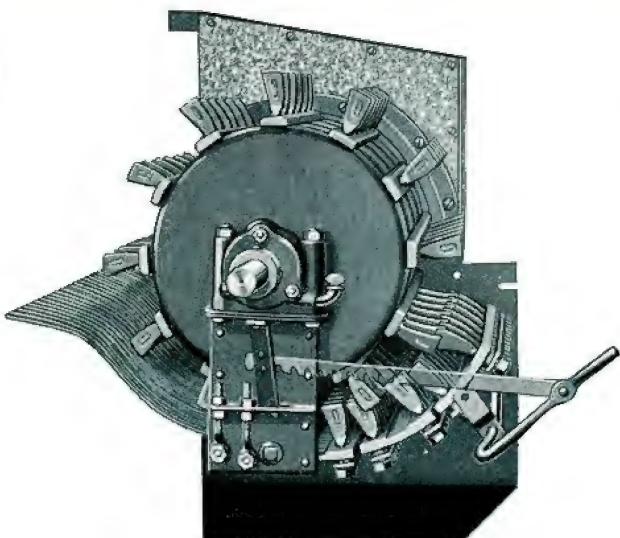
### **Rust-proof Construction**

Sides, deck, pan and numerous other parts of galvanized sheet steel are positive assurance against rusting or warping of a Case thresher under the damp conditions of rice threshing.

### **Special Rice Equipment**

Special cylinders and concaves with teeth properly spaced.

Special pulleys to provide a slower cylinder speed. Extra wide tires for soft ground.



Cylinder and concaves for rice threshers are of the same construction as the regular grain threshers except the teeth are especially spaced.

# ATTACHMENTS FOR VIRTUALLY ALL THRESHING REQUIREMENTS

Whether your threshing includes grain, sorghums, clover and other seed crops, peanuts or beans, your Case thresher can be equipped for the best kind of work. And whether you thresh headed grain or bundles from North to South—East to West, Case threshers can be fitted for local conditions and requirements.

## Special Light Feeder

For light powered tractors and for individual threshing or where a lower priced feeder will satisfy practically all requirements, a special light feeder known as the type "C" can be used on the smaller sized Case threshers. It is also satisfactory for threshing seed crops such as the sorghums or clover and alfalfa, peas, beans, etc.

The type "C" feeder runs smoothly and easily and has essentially the same principle of feeding as the regular type "B" feeder. It can be adjusted to feed high or low to the cylinder while the upper feed rakes can be set to limit the volume of grain entering the machine. The desired volume of grain is controlled automatically.

This feeder is regular on the smallest sized Case thresher, the 20x28, but it can also be used on the 22x36 if desired.

## Fill-in Feeder Section

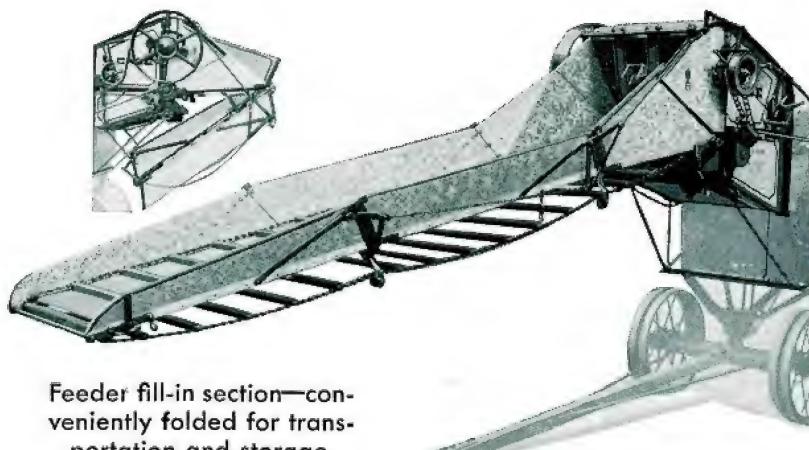
To save labor in threshing headed grain or stacked bundle grain, a fill-in section for Case type "B" feeders can be secured. A Case feeder with the fill-in section extends 13½ feet when in the threshing position. The parts are light and strong.

Being compactly folded for transportation or storage the standard tongue can be used for pulling the machine. Folding for hauling is quickly accomplished as there are no belts or chains to remove. The fill-in section can be easily removed or inserted as desired.

## Special Straw Racks for Headed Grain and Kafir

For localities where the straw is short and light such as often found with headed grain, Case threshers can be fitted with special racks to avoid any possibility of overloading the grain pan. This rack is sometimes known as the Oregon rack. The regular straw rack can be readily changed in the field to the Oregon rack.

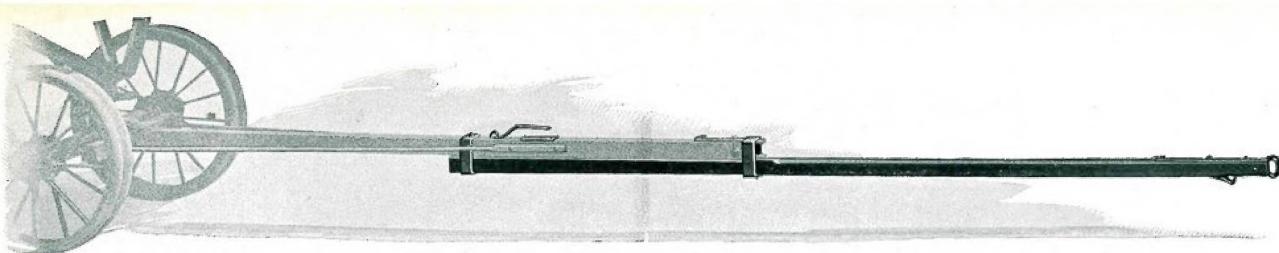
Another rack especially designed for threshing kafir and other sorghum crops can also be furnished. It is not convertible.



Feeder fill-in section—conveniently folded for transportation and storage.



Solid rubber tired wheels aid in transporting machine on paved highways.



Horse pole attachment for 22x36, 28x46 and 32x54 threshers. Horse pole regular on 20x28 thresher.

### Auger Troughs with Removable Bottoms

To facilitate thorough cleaning of the thresher when changing from one kind of grain or seed to another, Case threshers can be fitted with auger troughs with removable bottoms. The bottoms being held in place by three thumb screws are readily removed when it is desired to clean out the machine. Any 22x36 or 28x46 Case thresher already in use can be equipped with these troughs.

### Hand Feeder

When wanted, a hand feed attachment can be supplied for 20x28, 22x36 and 28x46 Case threshers. The hand feeder is made largely of sheet metal. The 20x28 machine has one table which can be used on either side of the feeder while the other sizes are regularly fitted with a table on each side.

The feed tables can be folded for transportation and storage. The hand feeder is illustrated on page 26.

### Straw Carrier

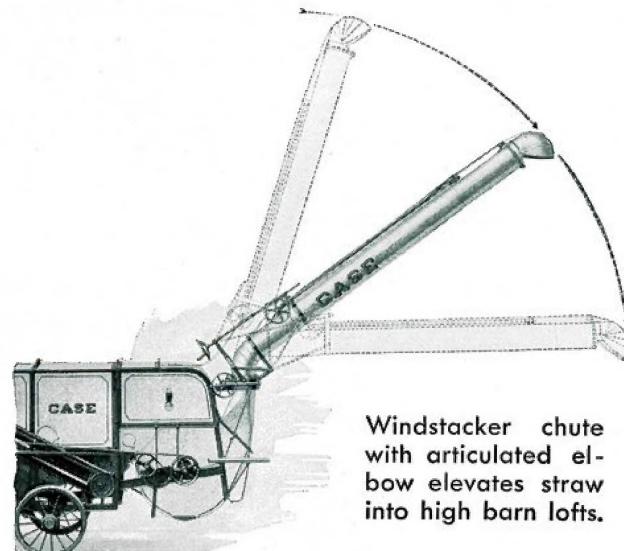
A straw carrier or common stacker sometimes being preferred to a windstacker, Case machines can be so equipped. Case common stackers require little power and can be folded for moving or storing the thresher. Wooden cross slats securely fastened to rubber belts; removable side boards and a 16 foot length, carry the straw well away from the machine and elevate it for easy stacking. Illustrated on page 26.

### Brakes for Hills

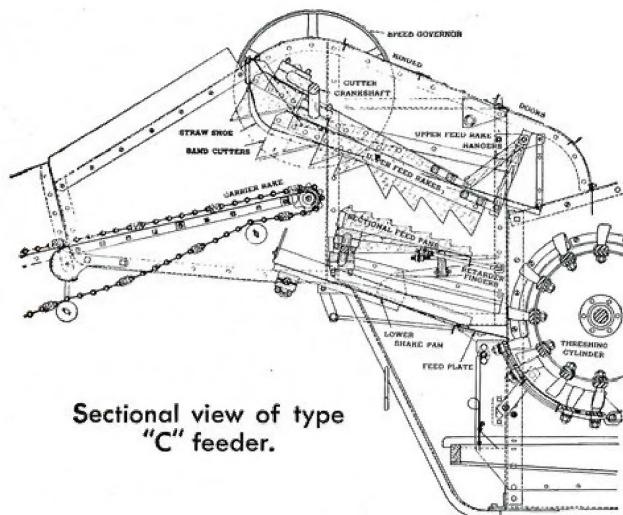
All sizes of Case threshers can be equipped with a brake when needed. The brake is operated by a hand lever from the top of the machine and can be locked if desired.

### Rubber Tired Wheels

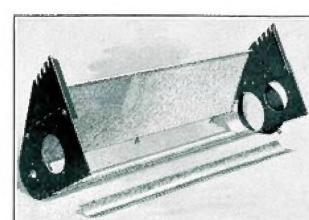
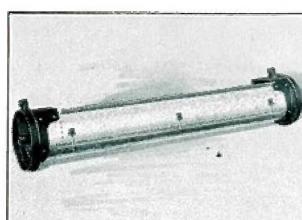
Rubber tires are sometimes desired and can be provided on special order at the same time the machine is purchased.



Windstacker chute with articulated elbow elevates straw into high barn lofts.



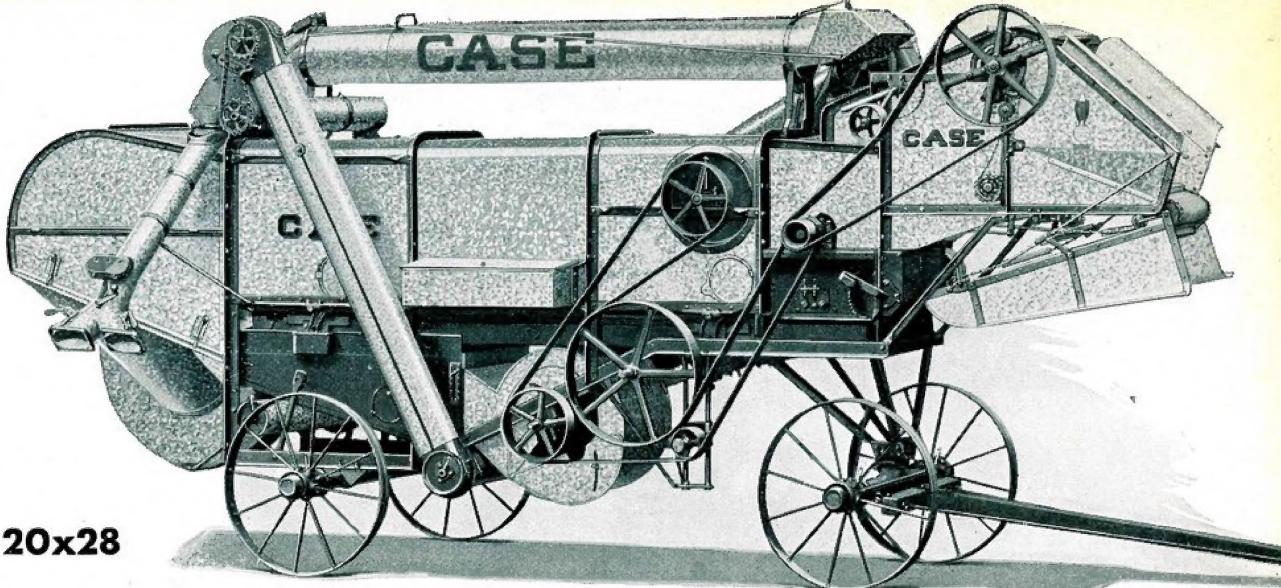
Sectional view of type "C" feeder.



Auger troughs with removable bottoms aid in thorough cleaning of machine to avoid mixing grains or seeds.

### See Your Case Dealer

● After reading this catalog see your nearest Case dealer for information on prices, proper threshing equipment for your locality, etc., or write direct to the J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wisconsin, if you prefer.



**20x28**

## SPECIFICATIONS

### 20x28 Thresher

**CONSTRUCTION**—Structural steel frame. Sides and deck of galvanized sheet steel securely riveted.

**TRUCKS**—Steel wheels, 30" in diameter with 12 spokes; 4" tires. Tubular axles 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ " in diameter; hub 9" long.

**CYLINDER**—All steel; 22" in length; 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter. 57 steel teeth. Speed, 1100 R.P.M.

**BEARINGS**—Ball bearings on cylinder shaft. Crank, fan and beater shafts have ball and socket type, babbitt bearings. All bearings, self-aligning and adjustable.

**CONCAVES**—Three, two-row concaves and two blanks. Pressed steel heads with four concave wings of sheet steel. Driven direct from cylinder shaft.

**STRAW RACK**—Separating surface, 23.3 sq. ft. 230 vibrations per minute. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " throw. Throw of crank, 5".

**GRAIN PAN**—Galvanized sheet steel bottom. 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ " throw. 230 vibrations per minute.

**CLEANING DEVICE**—Fan 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter with six blades. Speed, 450 R.P.M. Sieves regularly furnished are: 2" lip chaffer with finger extension, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " lip chaffer,  $\frac{3}{8}$ " lip shoe sieve,  $\frac{5}{32}$ " round hole sieve, 1/14" x 1/2" cheat screen or alfalfa sieve or timothy sieve as ordered.

**INTERIOR**—Width between rear posts, 28". Average height, straw rack to deck, 20".

### 22x36 Thresher

**CONSTRUCTION**—Structural steel frame. Sides and deck of galvanized sheet steel securely riveted.

**TRUCKS**—Built-up wheels 30" in diameter; 5" steel tires; 16 spokes. Tubular axles 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ " in diameter. Hub 8".

**CYLINDER**—All steel, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter. 57 steel teeth. Speed of cylinder 1075 R.P.M. Ball bearings run in oil.

**BEARINGS**—Self-aligning ball bearings on crank shaft, shoe, fan and beater shafts. Roller bearings on windstacker fan.

**CONCAVES**—Three two-row concaves and two annealed blanks, all of open hearth steel, regular.

**BEATER**—Pressed steel heads; four concaved wings.

**STRAW RACK**—Wood, open slat work; five well supported risers. Separating surface 44.67 sq. ft. 230 vibrations per minute. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " throw. Throw of crank 7".

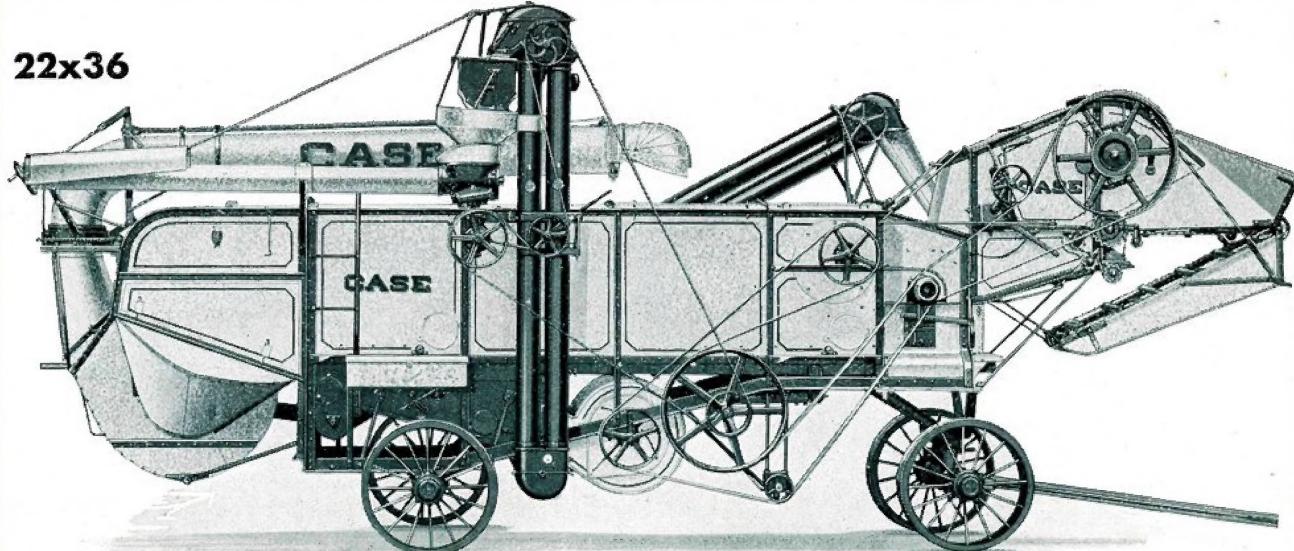
**GRAIN PAN**—Galvanized sheet steel bottom. 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ " throw; 230 vibrations per minute.

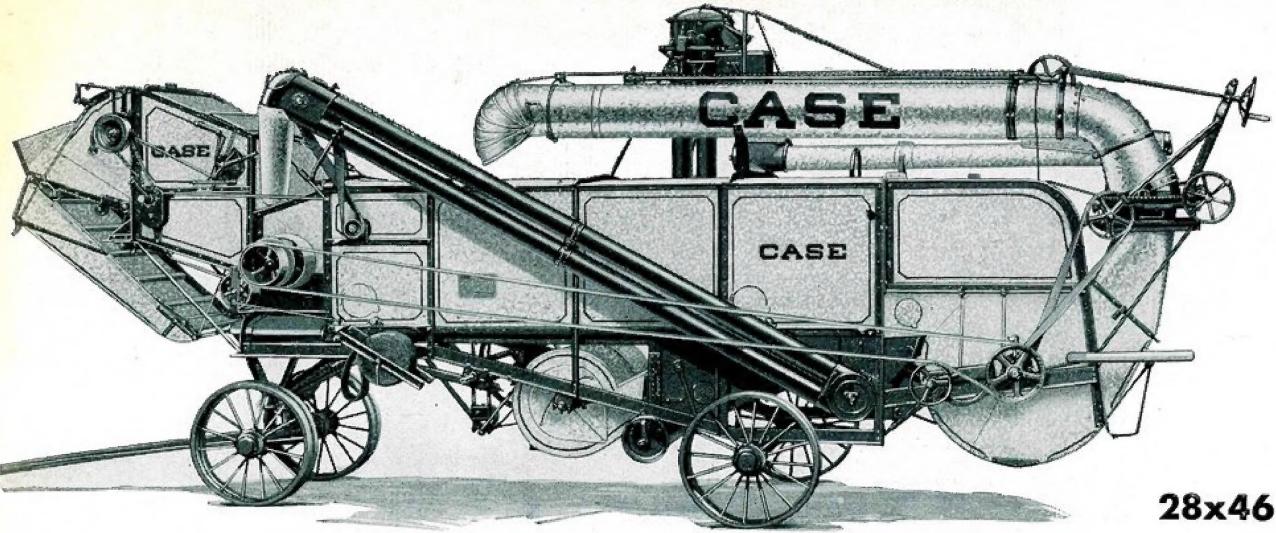
**CLEANING DEVICE**—Under-blast fan 24 $\frac{5}{8}$ " in diameter with six blades. Speed 468 R.P.M. One 1/14" x 1/2" cheat screen or one alfalfa sieve or one timothy sieve furnished as stated in order.

**INTERIOR**—Width between rear posts, 36". Average height shakers to deck, in average position, 23 in.

The J. I. Case Company reserves the right to make improvements in design or changes in specifications at any time without incurring any obligation to install them on units previously sold.

**22x36**





**28x46**

## SPECIFICATIONS

### 28x46 Thresher

**CONSTRUCTION**—Structural steel frame. Sides and deck of galvanized sheet steel securely riveted.

**TRUCKS**—Built-up wheels 30" in diameter; 6" steel tires; 16 spokes. Tubular axles 3½" in diameter. Hub 8".

**CYLINDER**—All steel, 22¼" in diameter. 75 steel teeth.

Speed of cylinder 1075 R.P.M. Ball bearings run in oil.

**BEARINGS**—Self-aligning ball bearings on crank shaft, fan and beater shafts. Roller bearings on windstacker fan.

**CONCAVES**—Three two-row concaves and two annealed blanks, all of open hearth steel, are regular.

**BEATER**—Pressed steel heads; four concaved wings.

**STRAW RACK**—Wood, open slat work. Five well supported risers. Separating surface 58.25 sq. ft. 230 vibrations per minute. 3¾" throw. Throw of crank 7".

**GRAIN PAN**—Galvanized sheet steel bottom. 2¾" throw; 230 vibrations per minute.

**CLEANING DEVICE**—Under-blast fan 24½" in diameter with six blades. Speed 468 R.P.M. One 1/14" x ½" cheat screen or alfalfa sieve or timothy sieve furnished as stated in order.

**INTERIOR**—Width between rear posts 46". Average height shakers to deck, in average position 23 in.

### 32x54 Thresher

**CONSTRUCTION**—Structural steel frame. Sides and deck of galvanized sheet steel securely riveted.

**TRUCKS**—Built-up wheels 34" in diameter; 8" steel tires; regular (10" on order at extra cost). Axles, two 5" steel channels with 12" skeins.

**CYLINDER**—32" in length, 32" in diameter. 155 steel teeth. Speed of cylinder 750 R.P.M.

**BEARINGS**—Roller bearings on cylinder shaft and windstacker fan shaft.

**CONCAVES**—Three two-row concaves and two blanks.

**BEATER**—Has four concave sheet steel wings.

**STRAW RACK**—Wood, open slat work with five risers. Separating surface, 70½ sq. ft. 230 vibrations per minute. 3¾" throw. Throw of crank, 7".

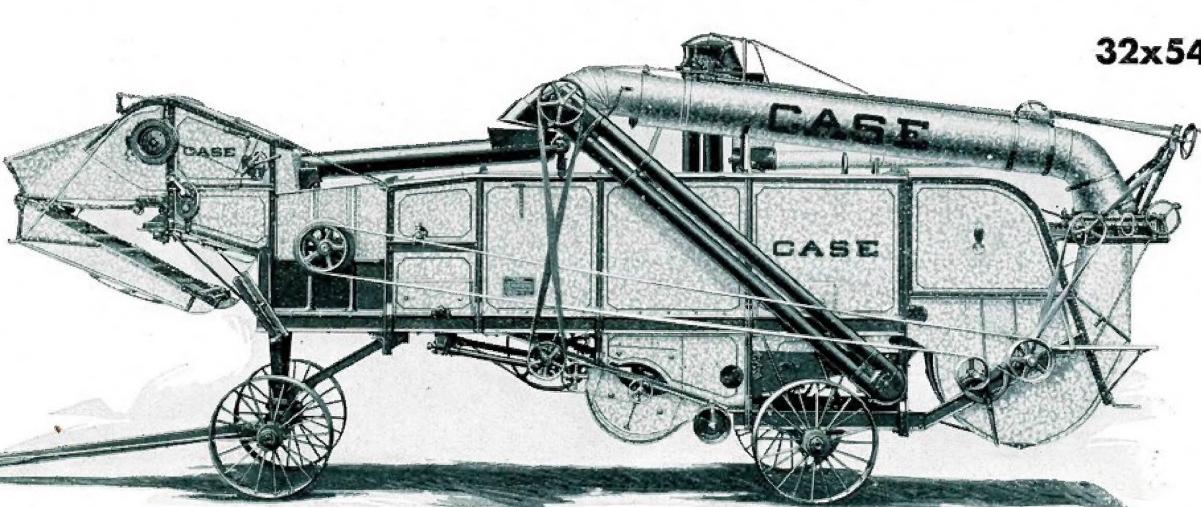
**GRAIN PAN**—Galvanized sheet steel bottom. 2¾" throw. 230 vibrations per minute.

**CLEANING DEVICE**—Under-blast fan 28½" in diameter with four blades. Speed 485 R.P.M. One 1/14" x ½" cheat screen or alfalfa sieve or timothy sieve furnished as stated in order.

**INTERIOR**—Width between rear posts, 54". Average height, shakers to deck, 26¼".

**For further specifications and information on special attachments and equipment, see your nearest Case dealer**

**32x54**



# first

**SEE WHAT CASE CAN  
OFFER YOU**

Farm Tractors  
 General Purpose Tractors  
 General Purpose Tractor  
 Implements:  
     Check Row Planter  
     Runner Planters  
     Buster Planters  
     Listers  
     Loose Ground Listers  
     Wheatland Listers  
     Cultivators  
     Potato Cultivators  
     Lister Cultivators  
     Power Mowers  
     Middle Breakers  
 Orchard Tractors  
 Industrial Tractors  
 Skid Engines  
 Fuel and Water Tenders  
 Grain Threshers  
 Rice Threshers  
 Pea and Bean Threshers  
 Clover and Alfalfa Threshers  
 Peanut Threshers  
 Prairie Combines  
 Hillside Combines  
 Windrowers  
 Pick-up Attachments  
 Tractor Moldboard Plows  
 Brush Breakers  
 Sulky and Gang Plows  
 Two Way Plows  
 Walking Plows  
 Middle Breakers  
 Tractor Disk Plows  
 Wheatland Disk Plows  
 Riding Disk Plows  
 Tractor Disk Harrows  
 Orchard Disk Harrows  
 Offset Disk Harrows

Wide Cut Disk Harrows  
 Horse Disk Harrows  
 Reversible Disk Harrows  
 Spike Tooth Harrows  
 Spring Tooth Harrows  
 Harrow Carts  
 Clod Crushers  
 Corn Planters  
 Cotton and Corn Planters  
 Loose Ground Listers  
 Corn Listers  
 Cotton and Corn Listers  
 Fluted Feed Grain Drills  
 Double Run Grain Drills  
 Fertilizer Grain Drills  
 Riding Cultivators  
 Walking Cultivators  
 Lister Cultivators  
 Subsoil Tillers  
 Field Tillers  
 Cotton Choppers  
 Rotary Hoes  
 Mowers  
 Sulky Rakes  
 Side Delivery Rakes  
 Hay Loaders  
 Hay Balers  
 Grain Binders  
 Power Grain Binders  
 Power Rice Binders  
 Corn Binders  
 Beet and Bean Drills  
 Beet and Bean Cultivators  
 Beet Pullers  
 Corn Pickers  
 Hammer Feed Mills  
 Silo Fillers  
 Manure Spreaders  
 Stalk Cutters  
 Ridge Busters



## Modern Farm Machines

**J. I. CASE COMPANY**

Established 1842

Incorporated

Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

